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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929. 日五初月六
S
Dollar on Demand 1/11 3/4d.
Lighting up Times: 7.11 p.m.
High Water: 12.23 p.m.
Low Water: 7.32 p.m.
32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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HOW THE H.47 MET HER FATE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DISASTER.

NEAR ESCAPE FROM DOUBLE LOSS REVEALED.

L.12 CARRIED UNDER.

A graphic story of an extremely narrow escape from a double submarine disaster can be read between the lines of the official report of the sinking of H. M. Submarine H.47 in the Irish Channel on Tuesday morning.

Both the H.47 and the submarine which struck her, the L.12, were cruising on the surface. For no explained reason, the L.12 crashed at right angles into her companion, tearing a great hole in her side amidships.

The H.47 sank within a few seconds, and dragged the L.12 down with her for a distance of 40 feet at an acute angle, possibly because her bows were imbedded in the shell of the doomed ship.

The L.12 was herself in serious danger of flooding, but her crew managed in the nick of time to close her hatches though not until after a considerable amount of water had poured into her.

As is usual when submarines are cruising on the surface, a number of men were standing on the deck. These were thrown into the water but afterwards rescued.

Rear-Admiral's Report.

The official report of the sinking of H. M. Submarine H.47, as the result of which twenty-four naval ratings lost their lives, has been received at the Admiralty from the Rear-Admiral Commanding Submarines, who is now on the scene of the disaster.

It reveals an extraordinary mishap, which appears to have almost resulted in the loss of the L.12 as well as the H.47.

From the facts detailed by Lieutenant R. J. Gardner, the commander of the H.47 and other witnesses of the accident, it seems that the two submarines were cruising on the surface at about eight o'clock in the morning, when by some error (whether it was the fault of the H.47 or the L.12 is not disclosed) the L.12 came into collision with the H.47.

The lost submarine was struck at right angles on the port side, the bow of the L.12 penetrating the shell of the H.47 about two feet abaft the foremost control room bulkhead.

The H.47 sank within a few seconds.

Orders were given immediately after the collision to close the watertight doors and to abandon ship, but from the evidence of the commanding officer and other survivors, it appears that there was no time to admit of the doors being effectively closed.

The L.12 was carried down forty feet under water at an angle of approximately fifty degrees, bows down.

The captain and the men on the deck of the L.12 were thrown into the water.

Much water entered the L.12 before her hatches could be closed, but she returned to the surface without great difficulty.

The Rear-Admiral informs the Admiralty that he is convinced that it was impossible for any of the crew of the lost submarine to have remained alive for more than a few minutes. He adds that the weather in the Irish Channel where the mishap occurred is rough, and is all against successful location of the H.47.

H.M.S. Rodney on Scene.

The Rear-Admiral Commanding Submarines arrived at Pembroke Dock on board a destroyer, which then transferred a large amount of deep-water diving apparatus to the great battleship, H.M.S. Rodney which is apparently to be entrusted with the task of salvage of the H.47.

The Admiral later proceeded in the destroyer to the position of the accident and took evidence of

VAGARIES OF THE RAINFALL.

MORE THAN EIGHT INCHES RECORDED AT FANLING.

STORMS MISS ISLAND.

Hongkong would appear to be fated in the matter of rainfall. For two days, heavy clouds have been lowering over the island, apparently ready to burst into floods of rain at any moment. But only local rains have been recorded, adding extremely little to the reservoir contents.

The irony of the situation is well illustrated by the rainfall returns for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day, which show that whereas practically no fall was registered on the island, over eight inches fell at Fanling. This, of course, is of no avail whatever in relieving the Colony's water famine. Here are the figures for various districts:

Royal Observatory	0.63.
Taipo	1.80.
Fanling	8.04.
Pokfulum	0.11.
Wongchekung	0.14.
Tyram Tuk	0.05.
Botanic Gardens	0.62.

It will be observed that the lowest falls were registered at Tyram and Tyram Tuk, where supplies are badly needed.

The Observatory return has been furnished by Mr. C. W. Jeffries (the acting Director), that for Taipo by the Police Station there, the Fanling figures by the Golf Club, the Botanic Gardens return by Mr. H. Green (the Superintendent), and the remainder by Mr. A. B. Purves (Water Engineer).

SIR ESME HOWARD'S DRY EMBASSY.

"CANNOT AFFECT THE RIGHT OF SUCCESSOR."

London, July 10.

The attitude of Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador in Washington, regarding the American Prohibition laws, was the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Arthur Henderson was asked regarding Sir Esme's action in making the British Embassy "dry" and he replied that the decision was a purely personal one. It could not affect the right of his successor.—*Reuter's American Service.*

MUI TSAI PROBLEM.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT UNDER CONSIDERATION

London, July 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. W. Lunn, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in answer to questions that a further report from the Governor of Hongkong on the question of the abolition of mui tsai had been received, and was now under consideration.—*Reuter.*

NOT WANTED IN ENGLAND.

TROTSKY TO BE REFUSED ADMISSION.

London, July 11.

It is learned that Trotsky's application for admission to Britain will be refused by the Labour Government.—*Reuter.*

the mishap from the officers and men concerned.

Salvage Delayed.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, informed the House that unfavourable weather had compelled a temporary suspension of the salvage operations at the scene of the H.47 disaster. The sinking occurred off the Pembroke coast, about twenty-two miles to the north of Small's Lighthouse and about 20 miles due west of Fishguard.—*Reuter.*

Submarine L.69 dived and tried to communicate with the H.47 by means of sound telegraphy (using a bell, with the Morse code), but no answering signals were received.—*Reuter.*

SIKH CONSTABLE MURDERED.

BODY FOUND IN EARLY HOURS TO-DAY.

MAN HACKED TO DEATH BY CHOPPERS.

YAUMATI DISCOVERY.

Another murder mystery, the victim being a Sikh constable of the Hongkong Police force, is now engaging the attention of the C. I. D.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, the body of P.C. Sapuran Singh, whose official number is B495, was found in a disused quarry behind Kan Choung Market, at the Yaumati end of Canton and Austin Road, Kowloon.

It bore the impress of a most savage assault, the head having been almost hacked off, while there were multiple wounds on the body.

Blood-stained Chopper.

Near-by, two blood-stained choppers were picked up, apparently being the weapons which the assailant had discarded after use.

The service revolver carried by the dead man is missing, although the strap and holster were left beside the body. It was noted that the strap over the holster was fastened.

The body when it was found was partly undressed. Places of clothing, including the man's service uniform (he was on duty at the time) were strewn all over the place, denoting hasty undressing.

To enable undressing to be performed to the extent revealed, the strap, with holster and revolver attached, had to be discarded.

Attacked From Behind.

The body was found lying face downwards on the ground. Wounds which caused death, were mostly found in the back of his skull, denoting that the man was attacked from behind. The deceased had evidently put up his hands to protect his head, as some of the fingers were almost severed.

There were signs of a struggle which must have ensued at this stage as the Indian deprived of the use of his revolver endeavoured to defend himself against the savage blows showered on him by an assailant who was simultaneously wielding two choppers with both hands.

Woman in the Case?

Taking all these facts into consideration, the officers assigned to an investigation of the affair incline to the belief that the Indian was accompanied to the hillside by a woman and that he was attacked by a man, possibly the woman's husband or relative, who had stalked up from behind unnoticed. The revolver was taken from the body.

Enquiries at Police Headquarters have disclosed the fact that P. C. Sapuran Singh should have been on beat duty at the probable time of the murder. His beat was confined to the vicinity of Kun Cheung Market, which he was to have patrolled up till midnight, his duty starting at 8 o'clock.

He was still on duty at 8.30 when his "chop" was taken in accordance with the usual routine by a European Sergeant. Later, at an hour when his "chop" should have been again taken by another Sergeant, he was nowhere to be seen, and the fact was reported to the Inspector at Yaumati Station by the Sergeant at midnight.

Two Search Parties.

It was at first thought that the constable might have fallen asleep somewhere, and it was not until three o'clock that it was thought necessary to send out a search party.

That search-party later returned, reporting that they had discovered no signs of the missing man.

Towards daybreak, another search party was scouring the district, when they found the Indian's body in the condition described above, lying on the hillside, in a disused quarry situated behind Kan Cheung Market.

ALL WATER TO BE PAID FOR.

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCING LEGISLATION.

TYTAM TUK SCHEMES.

We were officially informed this morning that the Government is introducing legislation to abolish the free supply of water to metered houses and to require that all water must be paid for.

The Attorney General has the Ordinance and regulations in hand. It will probably take the form of an amending Ordinance to that of 1903.

The new charges to be imposed will apply to unfiltered water as well as filtered water, water supplies to ships and for building purposes, etc. At present no water is being supplied to ships, except in emergency cases.

It is also announced that the Government is proceeding with the installation of special apparatus at Tytam Tuk to enable water pumping from ships into the reservoir may be practicable. Floated.

ANTI-SOVIET ACTION IN HARBIN.

Three Russian Business Offices Closed.

DEPORTATIONS ORDERED.

Harbin, July 10.

The offices of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet in the Far East, the State Trading Organization, and a Soviet naphtha syndicate were closed at noon to-day by the Chinese authorities.

Twenty important Soviet railway officials have been arrested and will be deported this evening to Russian. Together with a further forty Soviet railway employees and Union officials.—*Reuter.*

ing pipes are to be used, presumably of the type employed in conjunction with suction dredgers. These are now being purchased.

It is considered that the floating pipe-lines are safer and cheaper than providing berths to serve a fixed line.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

TWO MORE STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

Shanghai, July 11.

Dr. C. T. Wang, who arrived at Peking yesterday, stated in an interview that the Nationalist Government will resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet provided a guarantee is given that Communist propaganda shall not be carried out in China.

Dr. Wang also outlined the foreign policy of the Central Government, stating that the Government intends to carry out its complete foreign policy in three steps. First, year the Government carried out the scheme of tariff autonomy, the next step will be the abolition of consular jurisdiction, and the third step will be the rendition of certain foreign concessions next year.—*Nam Chung Po.*

SPANISH REVOLT SEQUEL.

VALENCIA COMMANDER SENT TO PRISON.

Madrid, July 10.

General Castro Girona, who was formerly Captain-General in charge of the garrison at Valencia, has been sentenced to one year's detention in a military prison for culpable negligence in carrying out his duties during the revolt in Valencia in January last.—*Reuter.*

CHINA'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

NEW LOANS DEPEND ON STABILITY.

OUTSPOKEN DISCUSSION AT CHAMBER CONGRESS.

BRITISH VIEWPOINT.

Amsterdam, July 10.

The chief topic dealt with at the International Chamber of Commerce Congress to-day was China's economic reconstruction and the prospect of future loans.

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, the chief American delegate, thanked the Chinese for coming halfway round the world to participate for the first time in the Congress.

He warned them, however, that China's international credit was at a low ebb, and said no large loans could be made in New York or Europe until the Chinese took careful measures to re-establish financial and political stability.

Loans in Default.

Mr. Lamont laid stress on the point that China's foreign indebtedness was in default, and that much of the security earmarked for the service of loans had been sequestered. All holders of Chinese loans, he said, irrespective of nationality, must receive equal and fair treatment.

In conclusion, Mr. Lamont expressed the confidence of the Chamber of Commerce in the aims and aspirations of the Chinese Government, and the Chamber's faith in the ultimate achievement thereof. The Chamber sincerely desired to assist in the reconstruction of China, where a stable Government seemed at last to have been established.

M. Pirelli, the President of the Chamber, earnestly pleaded that China should set her house in order. He said it was extremely difficult for them to understand Chinese conditions. They frequently received news of military movements which caused them great concern, but they were confident that military feudalism would definitely disappear.

New Chinese Committee.

They were glad, said M. Pirelli, to learn that a Chinese National Committee, representative of all the economic forces in China, was being formed to collaborate with the International Chamber of Commerce. If the Congress succeeded in attaining mutual knowledge, understanding must follow, and they would certainly succeed in establishing mutual friendship.

Referring to China's internal trade, M. Pirelli said the day when the interior was opened up to direct contact with other countries, by improvements in transport and in communications, and China was really able to play her part in the world's business, would be a day full of promise for the progress of mankind.

The International Chamber of Commerce, said M. Pirelli, believed with Dr. Sun Yat-sen that the primary force in human evolution was co-operation, not struggle. Therefore the Chamber had decided to offer the industrial, commercial and business men of China its services in efforts for national and economic reorganization.

British Appreciation.

Sir Arthur Balfour, the well-known industrialist, said the British delegation associated itself most warmly in the welcome accorded to the Chinese delegation. They felt the greatest gratification at the enlarged opportunity afforded by the presence of the Chinese delegation, and they felt privileged in sharing in the laying of the foundation stone of the new and inspiring wing in the great edifice which the International Chamber of Commerce had already become.

The entrance of China, with four hundred million people and her immense economic potentialities, was, said Sir Arthur, a memorable occasion.

Continuing, Sir Arthur said the British delegation had been impressed by the outline of financial policy given by Mr. Chang Kiang-ai, the Chinese delegate, who declared that the National Government intended to refrain from inviting

"SOUTHERN CROSS" IN LONDON.

HINKLER'S RECORD BEATEN BY TWO DAYS.

MAGNIFICENT FLIGHT.

London, July 10.

The famous Australian aviator, Captain Kingsford Smith, arrived at Croyden from Australia this afternoon in the "Southern Cross." The last stage of the long journey was covered in splendid time, the machine taking off at Rome at 4.55 a.m. and arriving at Croyden at 9.20 p.m.

The distance is approximately 900 miles and it was accomplished in a trifle over ten hours.

There were wild scenes of welcome when the "Southern Cross" descended at Croyden, huge crowds having assembled and being kept in restraint only with great difficulty.

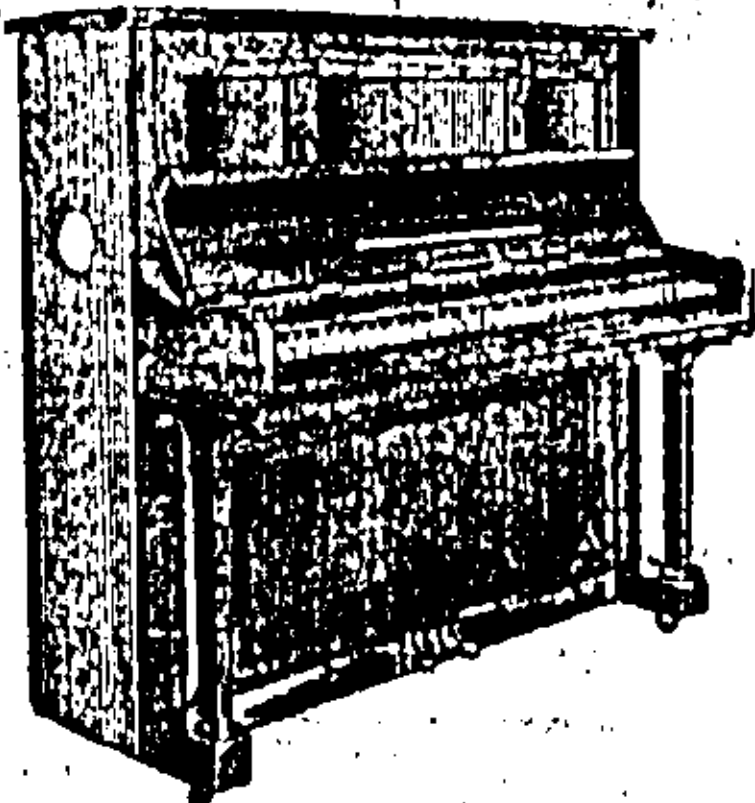
In an interview with *Reuter*, Captain Kingsford Smith said he had flown from coast to coast in 12 days, 21 hours, 18 minutes, while the journey from Sydney to London took altogether fifteen days. His longest hops were from Sydney to Derby, about 2,000 miles, and from Derby to Singapore, about 1,800 miles.

It is officially stated that the "Southern Cross" beat Bert Hinkler's record by nearly two days, taking 13½ days from Derby to Croyden, Hinkler's famous flight

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CHINESE DEMAND FOR WATER.

TWELVE HOURS FOUNTAIN SUPPLY URGED.

SOME SOUND ADVICE.

For over three hours yesterday evening the water problem was discussed at a Chinese Kai-fong meeting held at the Tung Wah Hospital. The outcome was the adoption of a resolution urging the Hongkong Government to proceed with a scheme to provide a twelve hours supply to street fountains. This would mean, it was stated, the pumping of about three million gallons of water a day into the Tytam Tuk Reservoir.

The meeting was called at the instance of the Chinese members on the Legislative Council—the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., and the Hon. Dr. S. W. T'ao, O.B.E., LL.D.—and was very largely attended.

The Hon. Dr. Kotewall, during the course of his speech, referred to the concern His Excellency the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi) felt at the crisis through which the Colony was now passing and particularly at the hardships and sufferings of the Chinese community. He appealed to the Chinese to approach the question dispassionately and not allow themselves to be carried away by feelings they may entertain at the hardships of their compatriots at the water fountains. A hasty word uttered just to gain the goodwill of the crowd, did far more harm than good.

Among the many speakers was the Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, C.B.E.) who paid tribute to the cheerful and patient manner in which the Chinese community had faced the difficulties and inconveniences associated with a restricted water supply. He mentioned that if the drought continued, it would be necessary to introduce still further restrictions and obtain still larger supplies from elsewhere. He expressed the hope that every attempt would be made to economise water. The Director of Public Works referred to the theft of sixty taps from street fountains which made the task of the Government much more difficult and he asked for the assistance of the Kai-fong of the various districts to prevent a repetition of such action.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, and in addition to the Hon. Mr. Creasy and the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, there were present, the Hon. Dr. S. W. T'ao, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. A. B. Purves, Messrs. Li Yau-tsun, M. K. Lo, Ip Lan-chuen, Chiu Yue-teng, T. N. Chau, Li Yick-mui, Wong Kwong-lin, Li Hoi-tung, Tang Chi-nong, Tang Shiu-kin, Ho Yu, Ho Kom-long, Ho Wing, Ho Ki, Fung Ping-shan, Ma Chu-chiu, Chen Heung-pak and many others.

At the outset the Clerk of the Tung Wah Hospital read out the notice convening the meeting, which was to the following effect:

(1) Should the Chinese community request the Government to direct the Water Authority to pump water into the Tytam Tuk Reservoir or other filter beds in order to give a direct distribution to all rider main houses and provide residents with a few hours supply daily?

(2) If this step is taken by the Government, will the Chinese be prepared to bear any expenditure in order to assist the Government in carrying out the scheme?

(3) If the meeting is willing to bear the additional taxation, what form does it suggest or approve, it should take?

(4) Will the house and land-owners, or the occupants, pay the additional taxation?

Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, after explaining the reasons for calling the meeting, said he learned at

the last meeting of the Water Emergency Committee that it would require \$1,850,000 a month to utilise all tankers to bring water from Shanghai and elsewhere and pump it into Tytam Tuk reservoir in order to make a direct supply available.

450 Miles of Tins.

He proceeded to give some interesting statistics, mentioning that it required 3,000,000 kerosene tins to carry water from the tanks and street fountains into the houses every day. If these 3,000,000 tins were put in a long line, they would extend a distance of 450 miles or half the distance between Hongkong and Shanghai. If the tins were placed perpendicularly the top one would be some 650 miles up, or 1,900 times higher than Victoria Peak.

Sir Shou-son Chow concluded his speech by informing the meeting that if there was anything which money and man-power could do his colleagues, Dr. Kotewall and Dr. T'ao and himself would co-operate with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Tung Wah Hospital and do all they could to urge the Government to consider any effective schemes to reduce the hardships of the Chinese.

Unequal Distribution.

Hon. Dr. Kotewall, addressing the meeting in Chinese referred to the difficulties confronting the Water Authority in connexion with the scheme for pumping water into the Tytam Tuk reservoir. The Hon. Mr. Creasy, at the meeting of the Water Emergency Committee, said that the houses which are served by the rider mains, are in the most thickly populated part of the city, and, owing to their height (four storeys) and the different levels of the hill side upon which they are built, unless the city was divided into sections from East to West, a supply of two hours to the whole rider main district would result in an unequal distribution. The lower storeys of the houses on the lower levels would obtain a supply whilst the upper storeys and the higher level houses would get little or no water. Dr. Kotewall then referred to Mr. Creasy's remarks relating to the cost of a supply by tankers from Shanghai, which would cost \$1,845,000, as a fleet of 50 tankers would be necessary to maintain a supply of 3,350,000 gallons a day.

The Cheapest Way.

Dr. Kotewall went on to say that in an answer to a question given by Mr. M. K. Lo at the Water Emergency Committee on Monday, the Government said if water was transported to the Colony from places near at hand and pumped into the reservoir, the cheapest possible method would require \$500,000. The decrease in price was due to the water obtained near Hongkong costing nothing to get. After the meeting on Monday Dr. Kotewall had a private talk with Mr. Alfred J. Lane, who expressed the opinion that the importation of water into Hongkong by tankers from districts near-by would require about \$500,000 a month. Mr. Lane pointed out the difficulties regarding the distribution of water, emphasising that if water was turned on for a short period only then it was very doubtful if the upper storeys would receive their share. Messrs. M. K. Lo and Chau Yue-teng, who were also present at the interview, suggested that a settlement could be made between the tenants of the upper storeys and those on the ground floor so that all the occupants would derive supplies from the ground floors. But it was pointed out that human nature, as it is, was not likely to comply with such a proposal and this arrangement would only lead to quarrels among the residents.

Replenishing Tytam.

Continuing, Dr. Kotewall said that keen as the Water Authority was to reduce the hardships of the Chinese by reverting to the third stage of restriction, the fact re-

mains that they must not lose sight of the present state of the Tytam Tuk reservoir, which is getting dangerously low. The problem now was how to replenish Tytam Tuk.

Dr. Kotewall mentioned that on Tuesday he interviewed the Executive Committee of the Water Emergency Committee and through the courtesy of the gentlemen on that Committee, he gained some valuable information. He asked the Committee whether they were in a position to supply as much water as the Government needed for the purpose of the pumping scheme, and the reply was in the affirmative. The second query was whether the Committee was in a position to hire enough coasters and other vessels to transport water to the Colony for the pumping scheme, and the answer to this was also in the affirmative. The Executive Committee emphasised to Dr. Kotewall that the idea of transporting water from Shanghai, 6,000,000 gallons a day, to be pumped into the Tytam Tuk Reservoir by utilising oil tankers was not their scheme. It was believed that if sufficient water could be obtained near Hongkong, it would require about 12 to 13 coasters. For pumping purposes, a 21-inch rising main pipe would have to be installed, in addition to a number of small pipes, and also six berths to facilitate the arrival of the water coasters on the Praya. The work would take some three months to complete.

Be Patient.

Dr. Kotewall concluded his speech by saying that the Chinese as a race were known for their patience and sound common sense, and he urged his compatriots to bravely face the present serious water famine, which would provide a supreme test of their good qualities. He advised them not to be carried away by their feelings on account of the sufferings of those who had to obtain their supplies from the fountains. A hasty word to gain the goodwill of the crowd, did more harm than good.

Financing the Scheme.

Mr. M. K. Lo, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital, said that the Committee was of the opinion that the best method would be to pump water into Tytam Tuk reservoir. He suggested that the scheme be recommended to the Government for consideration. If this scheme were carried out, the expenditure should be met by the Government. The Government had now a surplus of about \$9,000,000.

He understood that 20 per cent of the Colony's annual revenue was sent home as military contribution, and he suggested that this money should be devoted to relieving the water famine. This 20 per cent, he said, in a year, amounted to about \$4,000,000, an almost insignificant sum to the Home Government, but of great help to the Government of Hongkong.

Mr. Lo went on to say that if further restrictions were enforced they would prove very detrimental to the Colony's trade. Contractors would be the greatest sufferers. As it was, said Mr. Lo, the situation was bad enough already, but if further restrictions were enforced, at least about 100,000 men and women would be thrown out of employment. That would be a serious state of affairs.

Aside from the employment question, people would leave the Colony for Canton, Wuchow or other ports. Trade, as a whole would suffer. To escape this, the Government should be urged to give a 12-hours supply to all street fountains.

Should the Government fail to immediately devise some method of relief, they would have to wait until 1930 or until 1931 before the population could expect any measure of relief.

Twelve Hours Supply.

Before asking a few questions, said Mr. Ho Yu, he would like to express his appreciation of the (Continued on Page 12.)

Keep **PEPS** always handy for **COUGHS, COLDS & CHILLS**

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Peps

Refreshing
Sustaining
Invigorating

SIMONDS' MILK STOUT

is at one and the same time a tonic, a food and a drink. You will find it of the greatest benefit if you are in any way "run down."

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong.)

Wine & Spirit Merchants

Established 1864

Princes Building, Ice House Street.

Tel. 0.75



Before You Go into the Water.

Go to **YEE SANG FAT**

For a

BATHING COSTUME

For MEN, LADIES, CHILDREN.

YEE SANG FAT.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIP CHNDLERS
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE:—CENTRAL No. 1116. Wing Woo Street
Tel. Central 25.

'Below par'

If you are run down and far from well—
try **SCOTT'S Emulsion**.

It builds up the body, feeds the lungs and clears up the system.

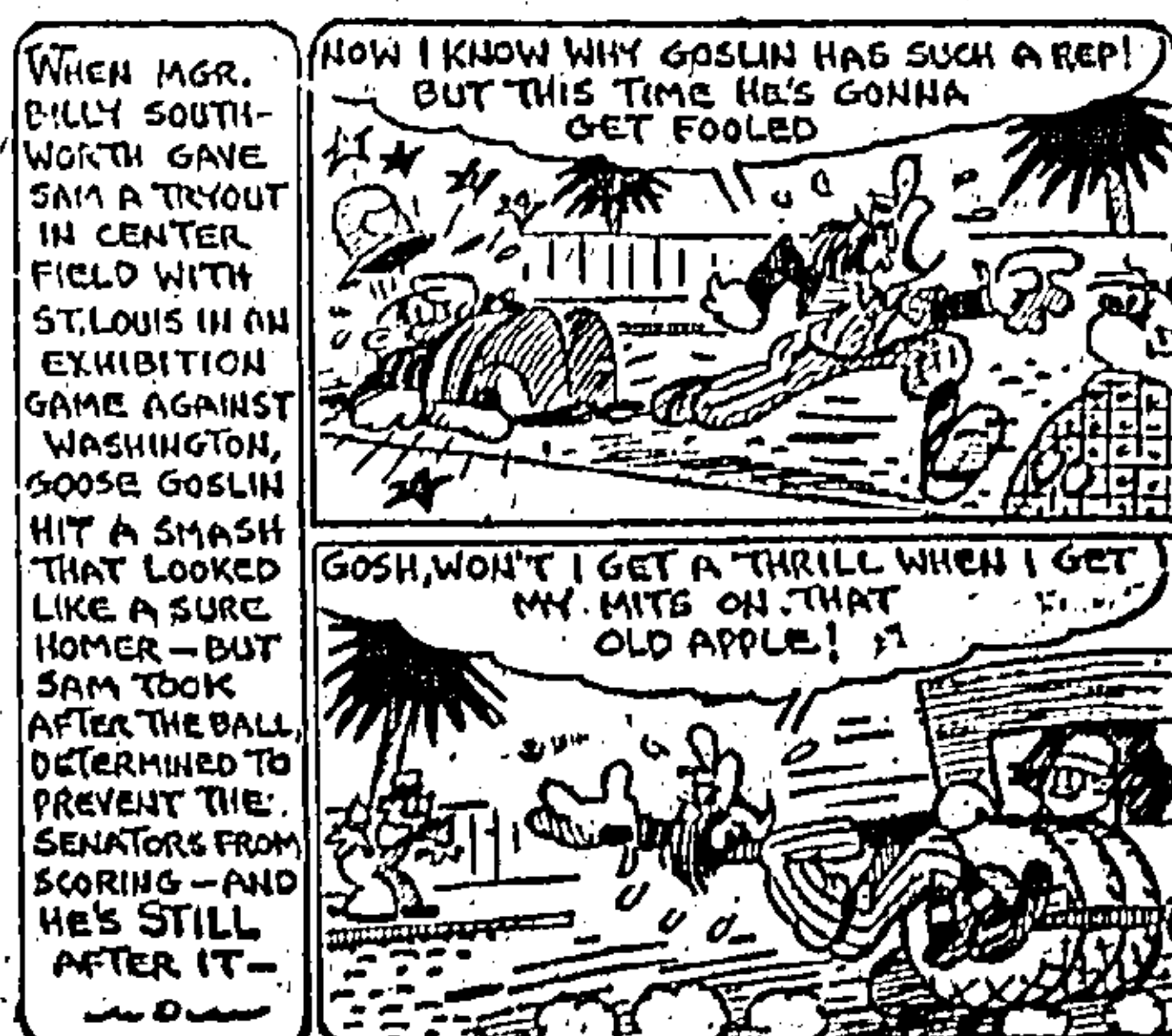


SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life

SALESMAN SAM

Long Distance Call—and Ball

By Small





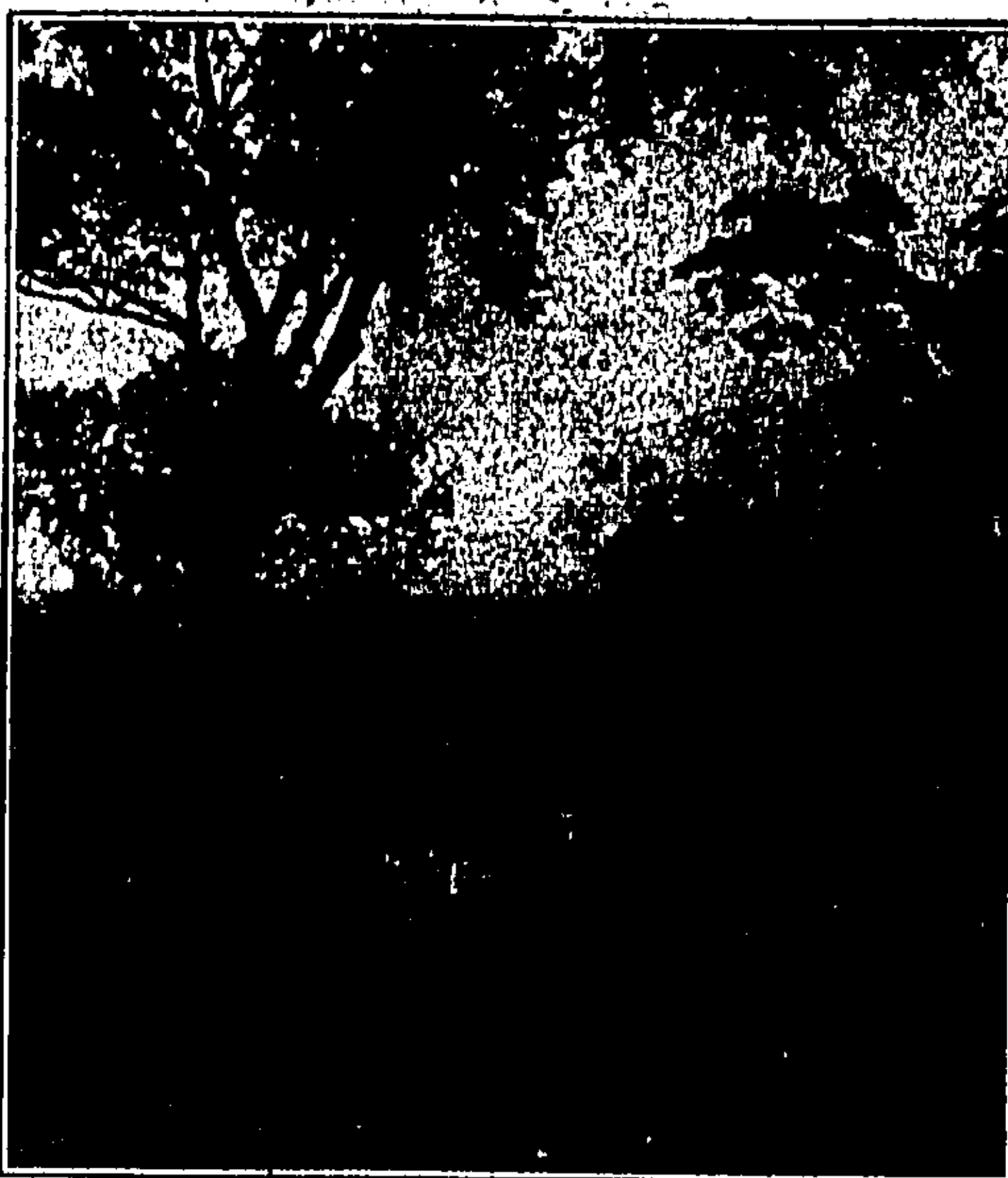
Group taken when members of the Shanghai Filipino community celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of their national hero, Dr. Jose Rizal.



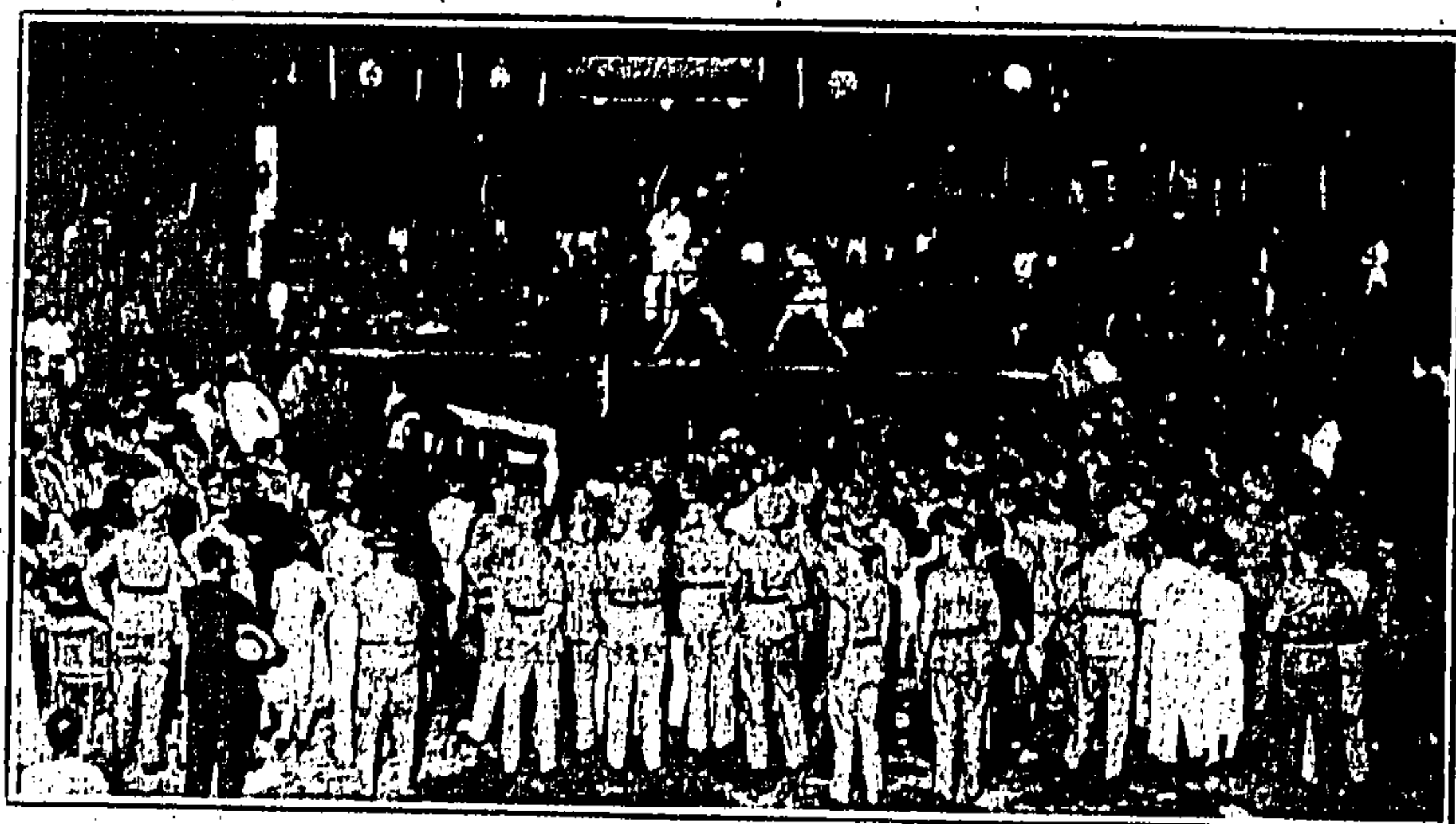
Our picture shows the Women's Ward in the Wuhu General Hospital, an institution which is serving a great need along the Yangtze Valley.



The Wuhu General Hospital staff. No patient is refused admission whatever may be his colour or creed.



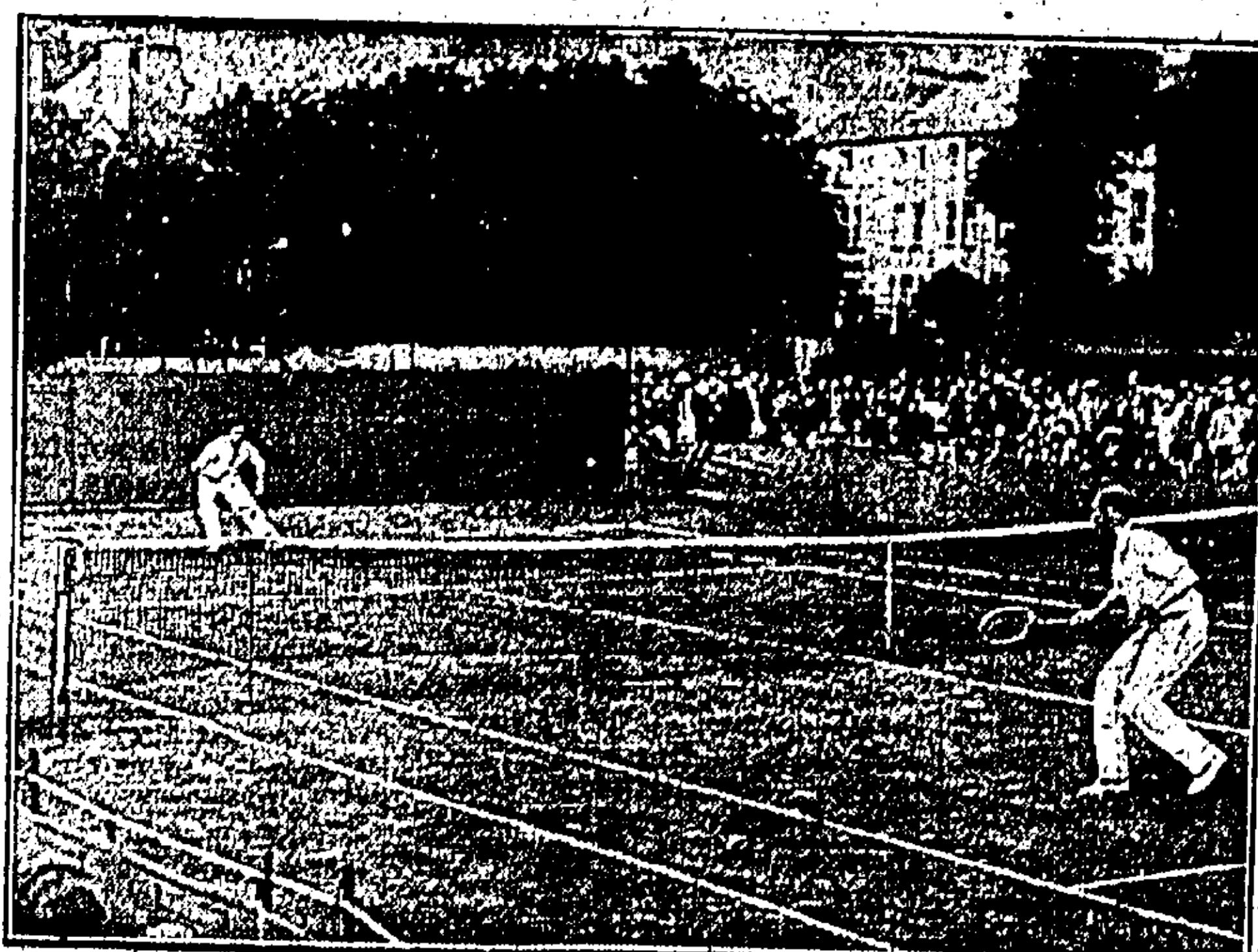
Tangled paths which invite the adventurer at Soochow.



The above photograph shows a boxing contest in progress at the recent gala smoker held in Shanghai by the 4th U. S. Marines. A large number of prominent Shanghai residents were present at the function.



A glimpse of the famous Nikko temples, Japan's most magnificent monuments to the past.



Our picture shows E. O. Mather and K. O. Gandar-Power in play during the annual lawn tennis match between Oxford and Cambridge. (Times copyright.)



A charming scene of charming children during a cantata recently produced at the Shanghai American School.

Summit — THE PREFERRED SHIRT.



QUIET BUT DEFINITE

So completely do they express to-day's tendency towards quiet but definite designs that Summit Shirts rank as the most notable interpretation of approved styles for 1929. Full ranges of new and exclusive patterns are now being shown by the agents for Summit Shirts and Collars.

Mackintosh's



COLD and CLEAN
QUALITY and VALUE

THE "SWALLOW"
HIGH CLASS ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.

90, Queen's Road East
(Wantsai)
(Under Experienced Management)

GRAND  CORONAS

TINS
of
50



TINS
of
50

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Des Voeux
Road C.

Yours Truly
Tobacco Store

Phone
Central
1856

Whiteaways
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS.
STRIKING VALUE IN BATH GOWNS.

THE "LUXO" BATH GOWN.

The "LUXO" BATH GOWN.

Made from Strong Cotton Towelling.
Plain White or Colored Stripes.

Standard Value \$10.50



THE "TURCO" BATH GOWN.

Heavy Turkish Towelling in a good
range of Colors. All Sizes.

Standard Value \$13.50

MEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S WANTS

25 WORDS — ONE DOLLAR

(\$1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)

The following replies have been received:—

295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 315, 344, 363, 371,
374, 376, 391, 395, 411, 426, 427, 443, 445
455, 461, 462, 465, 474, 476, 486, 505, 512,
539, 540.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Young Chinese male
stenographer for Amoy. Reply
Secretary, P.O. Box 22.

PREMISES WANTED.

ADVERTISER requiring unfurni-
shed flat thanks those who replied
(Box 540).

WANTED.

WANTED.—FOUR-SEATER CAR.
Must be in good condition and
fairly recent model. State mile-
age done and lowest price accept-
able. Owner driven preferred.
Write Box No. 539, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—FIAT 509, two seat-
er, 1928 Mod. in perfect condi-
tion. Write Box 541, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road,
3 roomed BUNGALOW. Write
Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

WATER TANKS FOR SALE.—
100 gallon Steel Drums, for sale,
these are good strong tanks for re-
serving water for household use,
and galvanized inside and outside,
will not rust. Price \$15.00 each.
Kwong Sang Hong Ltd., or 134/5,
Praya East, Wanchai.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—OFFICE in Asiatic
Building. Apply to the Secretary.

TO LET.—A FLAT at Salford
Terrace, First Floor, Nathan
Road, Kowloon. Apply Kayamally
& Co., 20, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET or FOR SALE.—On Broad-
wood Road, two semi-detached
5 roomed HOUSES, with tennis
court and garage to each house.
Write Secretary, Post Office Box
No. 22.

TO LET.—No 14, Knutsford Ter-
race, Kimberley Road, Kowloon,
5 roomed HOUSE with tennis
court and view of harbour.
Apply Mr. See Koon Chi, Ex-
change Building (3rd floor).

TO LET or FOR SALE.—At
Fanling (in On Lok Village),
Furnished or Unfurnished, &
Roomed HOUSE with Garden and
Garage. Moderate Price. Apply
Kwong Sang Hong Ltd., 250, Des
Voeux Road Central.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

VICTORIA PRIVATE HOTEL,
HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON,
rooms with full board from \$95,
to \$130, per month, double rooms
for 2 persons with full board from
\$180 per month, daily rates from
\$4 per day, European management.
Tel. K.357.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

55 The Peak, lately occupied by
Dr. Harston and adjoining the
Peak Hospital. Unfurnished. Con-
venient, comfortable and cool.
Six rooms and Dressing room.
Four bathrooms, hot and cold
water. Modern sanitation. Gas
and Electric Light. Use of Tennis
Court. Suitable for a Mess of five,
or could be easily divided to suit
two couples. Close to Tram
Station and Motor Road.

Apply:
THE HONGKONG REALTY AND
TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.
Exchange Building.

LEAVE YOUR PRICKLY HEAT
IN THE BATHROOM

An immediate cure for Prickly Heat and all
irritations of the skin, however caused.

ASEPSO SOAP

A powerful, soothing antiseptic, justly famous
the world over.

Manufactured by Ed. Cook & Co., Ltd.,
London.

Sole Agents:—W. R. Loxley & Co.

"RICKSHAW" BRAND
CEYLON TEA

Cheapest and Best

[From all leading Compradores.

New Advertisements

G. ~~54533~~ R.
NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDI-
TIONS of Sale by Public Auction
to be held on MONDAY, the 15th
day of July, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the
Office of the Public Works De-
partment, by Order of His Excel-
lency the Governor of one Lot of
Crown Land at Shamshui, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, commencing from 1st
July, 1898, with the option of re-
newal at a Crown Rent to be fixed
by the Surveyor of His Majesty
the King, for one further term of
24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Value
No. 1254	Lot 1254, being a portion of the land in the Shamshui Estate, bounded by the Shamshui River to the north and east, by the Shamshui River to the south, and by the Shamshui River to the west.	1.5 acres	\$12,500

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
an Interim Dividend of 53 per
Share, subject to deduction of
Income Tax, has been declared for
the HALF YEAR ending 30th June,
1929, at rate of 1/11 1/8 per Dollar.
THE DIVIDEND will be payable
on and after Tuesday, 6th August
1929, at the offices of the Corpora-
tion, where Shareholders are re-
quested to apply for Warrants.
THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Corporation will be closed from
Monday, 22nd July to Satur-
day, 3rd August, 1929, (both days
inclusive) during which period no
transfer of Shares can be re-
gistered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1929.

PAIN

is miraculously relieved
by the new form of aspirin
GENASPRIN
for sale at Chemists
and Dispensaries

Sole Agents:—
W. R. Loxley & Co.

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes'
Walk from the Tram Station and
overlooking the Southern Side of the
Island. Ready for Occupation.
Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed
APARTMENTS.
with all Modern Conveniences, Drying
Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.
Apply to—
CREDIT FONCIER
D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

The Mines Department announ-
ces that, in pursuance of powers
under the Coal Mines (Minimum
Wage) Act, 1912, the Secretary
for Mines on the 5th inst. ap-
pointed Mr. Thomas Hollis Walker,
K.C., to be Chairman of the South
Yorkshire Joint District Board in
the place of Sir Edward Clarke,
K.C., who has resigned.



The love-making of a
middle-aged man is old stuff,
and nonsense.

Lammert's Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction,

on Friday,
the 12th July 1929,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A Collection of Valuable Postage
Stamps,

comprising:—
Rare China, Ceylon, Thibet,
Federated Malay States, Hong-
kong, Great Britain, Macau, North
Borneo, Malay Borneo, Exhibition,
Trengganu, Mongolia, Siam,
Straits Settlement, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Monday, the 8th,
July 1929.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public Auc-
tion

on WEDNESDAY,
the 17th, July 1929 commencing at
2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.

comprising:—
Teak Hatstands, Chesterfield
Couch and Armchairs, Glass
Cabinets, Carpets, Rugs, Ceiling
and Table Fans, Table Lamps,
Gramophones, Desks, Curios,
Ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak Dining Tables, Dining
Chairs, White Frost Refrigerators,
Teak Sideboards with Bevelled
Mirrors, Dinner Wagons, Ice
Chests, Dinner Crockery, etc., etc.
Teak and Iron Bedsteads, Ward-
robes with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak
Dressing Tables, Chesterfield
Couch and Armchairs, Chests of
Drawers, Mosquito Nets, Linen,
Chamber Stands, etc.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Tuesday, the 16th,
July, 1929.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

STAGE REPLY TO
BISHOP'S ATTACK."THE SACRED FLAME"
NOT IMMORAL.

The Bishop of London's con-
demnation of "The Sacred Flame,"
—Mr. Somerset Maugham's play,
in which Miss Gladys Cooper is
appearing at the Playhouse—as
"the most immoral play ever pro-
duced in London" is hotly dispu-
ted in the theatrical world.

In his attack the Bishop sum-
med up the plot as: Here is a
poor fellow broken in the war.
His brother commits adultery with
the wife, and the mother poisons
the sick man in order that the two
may marry.

Miss Cooper was amazed when
she learned of the Bishop's attack
on "The Sacred Flame."
"If the Bishop has seen the
play it is obvious that he has com-
pletely misunderstood it," Miss
Cooper said.

"The mother does not poison the
invalid husband in order that his
wife shall be free to marry his
brother. She kills him because
she wants to spare him the an-
guish of the discovery of his
wife's unfaithfulness.

"Her son is her one great hap-
piness in life, but rather than see
him suffer further she condemns
herself to utter loneliness.

"I consider that 'The Sacred
Flame' is highly moral. It does
not, as do so many plays, hold up
vice in an attractive light. The
characters in the play sin, but
they suffer. The mother's act
brings happiness to no one.

"The wife is filled with remorse
as long as she lives, the mother
suffers great loneliness.

"The suggestion that people
who see this play leave the
theatre with the thought 'That's
just what I would do' in their
minds is simply absurd.

"Who would have the courage
to act as the mother does? I do
not see that the question of the
morality of what she does should
cause the Bishop any uneasiness,
for it is made quite clear in the
play that she suffers as the
result of her action."

SHARE PRICES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local
share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1260 ss.
Chartered Bank, £191 b.
Mercantile & B., £33 n.
P. and O. £91 n.
East Asia \$904 n.

Insurances.

Canton Ins., \$630 n.
Union Ins., \$324 b.
North China, Ins., Tls. 160 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$2.20 s.
China Fires, \$305 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$770 b.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$273 n.
H. K. Steamboats, \$95 s.
H. K. Tugs, \$2 s.
Indo-China, (Def.) \$70 n.
Union Waterboats, \$22 n.

Mining.

Bonguots, \$3 n.
Kailans, 63/9 n.
Langkats, Tls. 14 n.
S'hai Explorations, Tls. 2.75 s.
Raubs, \$6.90 b.
Tronohs, 21/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$1241 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$35 s.
China Providents, \$4.35 s.
Hongkows, Tls. 168 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 64 b.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 139 b.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 14 b.
Orientals, Tls. 2.25 b.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 74 (old) b.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$8.60 s.
H. K. Lands, \$61 s.
S'hai Lands, Tls. 147 b.
Humphreys, \$131 b.
Realities, \$7.90 b.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$19 b.
Peak Trams, (old) \$11.80 n.
Star Ferries, \$64 s.
China Lights, (old) \$13.50 s.
H. K. Electrics, \$56 s.
Macao Electrics, \$261 n.
Telephones, \$7 b.
China Buses, Tls. 144 b.
Singapore Traction, 11/- s.

Industrials.

China Sugars, 90 b.
Malabons, \$27 n.
Canton Ices, \$2.10 b.
Cements (Comb.) \$8.65 n.
Ropes (Old) \$7 s.
United Asbestos \$5 b.

Stores, etc.

Dairy Farms, \$18.85 b.
Watsons, \$12 n.
Der A. Wings, 80 b.
Lane Crawfords, \$11 s.
Mackintosh, \$13 b.
Sinceros, \$12 b.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$281 n.
Constructions, \$1.50 n.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 67%
H. K. G. Loan 7% s. Prom.

Miss Mary Jerrold, who plays
the part of the mother, says that
Mr. Somerset Maugham has writ-
ten an intensely interesting human
story, which happens, also, to be
a perfectly true one.

"The play is not in any way
immoral," she says. "The mother
poisons her son, not so that the
other son may marry the daughter-
in-law, but to save her invalid boy
unnecessary pain. Surely that is a
humane theme, not an immoral
one.

"I do not know anyone quite so
broad-minded as the mother; but
that is no reason why the play
should be called immoral. You
might as well say that Shakespeare
ought not to have given us
'Macbeth' because he was not a
fine character."

"It is a beautiful play, beauti-
fully acted," says Mr. W. Patrick,
general manager of the Play-
house. "It has been running four
months, and I have not had a
single complaint of it displeasing
people's moral sense. The Bishop
of London's assertions are ridicu-
lous.

"I was almost moved to tears
in the last act, and I have seen
hundreds of men moved in a
similar manner. To alter the play
would be to ruin it."

Mr. Godfrey Tearle also crosses
swords with the Bishop.

"If you are going to start
criticising the subject of a play
wherever we are going to be?
The treatment, in my opinion, is
what counts, and his lordship does
not deal with the treatment of the
play. He criticises the play on
moral grounds of which he knows
far more than I do."

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless ser-
vices may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the
P. and O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegra-
phic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

On Radio telegrams to the Kwang Stations at Nanning and
Luchow a fee of \$0.20 per word will be collected from the sender—this
sum includes the receiving station's charge. On messages to Wuchow
the charge will be \$1.00 per word—the addressee to pay the receiving
station charge.

It is hereby notified that radiotelegrams will be accepted at Hong-
kong for transmission direct to Canton and Shanghai and to certain in-
land towns in China via these stations at the following rates per word:—

	Foreign Code radiotelegram \$0.20	Plain Chinese radiotelegram \$0.10
To Canton and Shanghai	\$0.20	\$0.10
Inland towns:— Anking, Hangchow, Hankow, Ichang, Nanking, Ningpo, Peiping, Pengpu, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tientsin, Tunchi and Wuhu	\$0.80	\$0.15

The above rates include toll due to the receiving stations.
The Public are again reminded that the postage on newspapers pub-
lished in Hongkong and addressed to British Possessions, China and Macao
is 2 cents per 4 oz. and not 2 cents per newspaper. When the postage
is not fully prepaid newspapers cannot be forwarded and if they do not
bear the sender's names and addresses they are disposed of in the Dead
Letter Office.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded
via Siberia if so superscribed.

From	INWARD MAILS.	Due
Shanghai and Amoy	Yingchow	July 11.
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia, London, 20th June	Hakone Maru	July 12.
U.S.A., (San Francisco 14th June)	Pres. Johnson	July 13.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Sinking	July 13.
Shanghai and Swatow	Donalder	July 14.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers, London 13th June)	Pres. McKinley	July 15.
U.S.A., (San Francisco 21st June)	Pres. Taft	July 15.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Chenonceaux	July 15.
Manila	Andre Lebon	July 15.
Japan and Shanghai	Kaga Maru	July 15.
Australia and Manila	Khiva	July 15.
Japan and Shanghai	Siberia Maru	July 15.
U.S.A., (San Francisco 19th June)	Hakusan Maru	July 21.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of France	July 22.
Straits	Aki Maru	July 23.
Canada, (Victoria B. C. 4th July)		
U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai		
Japan		

OUTWARD MAILS.
Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised
to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.
on the previous day.

For	Date and Time.
Prosper	Thurs., July 11, 3.30 p.m.
Fook On	Thurs., July 11, 4 p.m.
Tan	Fri., July 12, 9.30 a.m.
Hollow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Fri., July 12, 10.30 a.m.
Tiananoh	Fri., July 12, 10.30 a.m.
Formosa	Fri., July 12, 10.30 a.m.
Tripitz	Fri., July 12, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Aldington Court Fri., July 12, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang Fri., July 12, 1 p.m.
Manila and parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Saarland Fri., July 12, 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Hakone Maru Sat., July 13. K. P. O. Registration July 12, 4.30 p.m. Letters July 13, 9 a.m. G. P. O. Registration July 13, 9.30 a.m. Letters July 13, 9.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 12th August).
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Registration July 12, 4.30 p.m. Letters July 13, 9 a.m. G. P. O. Registration July 13, 9.30 a.m. Letters July 13, 9.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 12th August).
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Tai Ping Tues., July 16, 5 p.m. Registration July 16, 9.45 a.m. Letters July 16, 10.30 a.m. (Due Thursday Island 27th July.) Hai Ching Tues., July 16, 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chenonceaux Tues., July 16, 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Tonkin Tues., July 16, 1 p.m.
Port Bayard, Hollow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Andre Lebon Tues., July 16.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	K. P. O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G. P. O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m. (Due Marseilles 17th August).
Manila	Pres. McKinley Tues., July 16, 4.30 p.m.
Swatow	Yusang Wed., July 17, 8.30 a.m.
Japan	Kaga Maru Fri., July 19, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning Fri., July 19, 2 p.m.
Amoy and Japan	Namang Sat., July 20, 8.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Hosang Sat., July 20. Parcels noon Letters 1 p.m.
Sandakan	Hinsang Sun., July 21, 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Hakusan Maru Mon., July 22, 10.30 a.m.
Manila	Emp. of France Tues., July 23, 3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Khiva Sat., July 20. K. P. O. Parcels July 19, 4 p.m. Registration July 20, 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G. P. O. Parcels July 19, 5 p.m. Registration July 20, 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 17th August).

*Superscribed Correspondence only.

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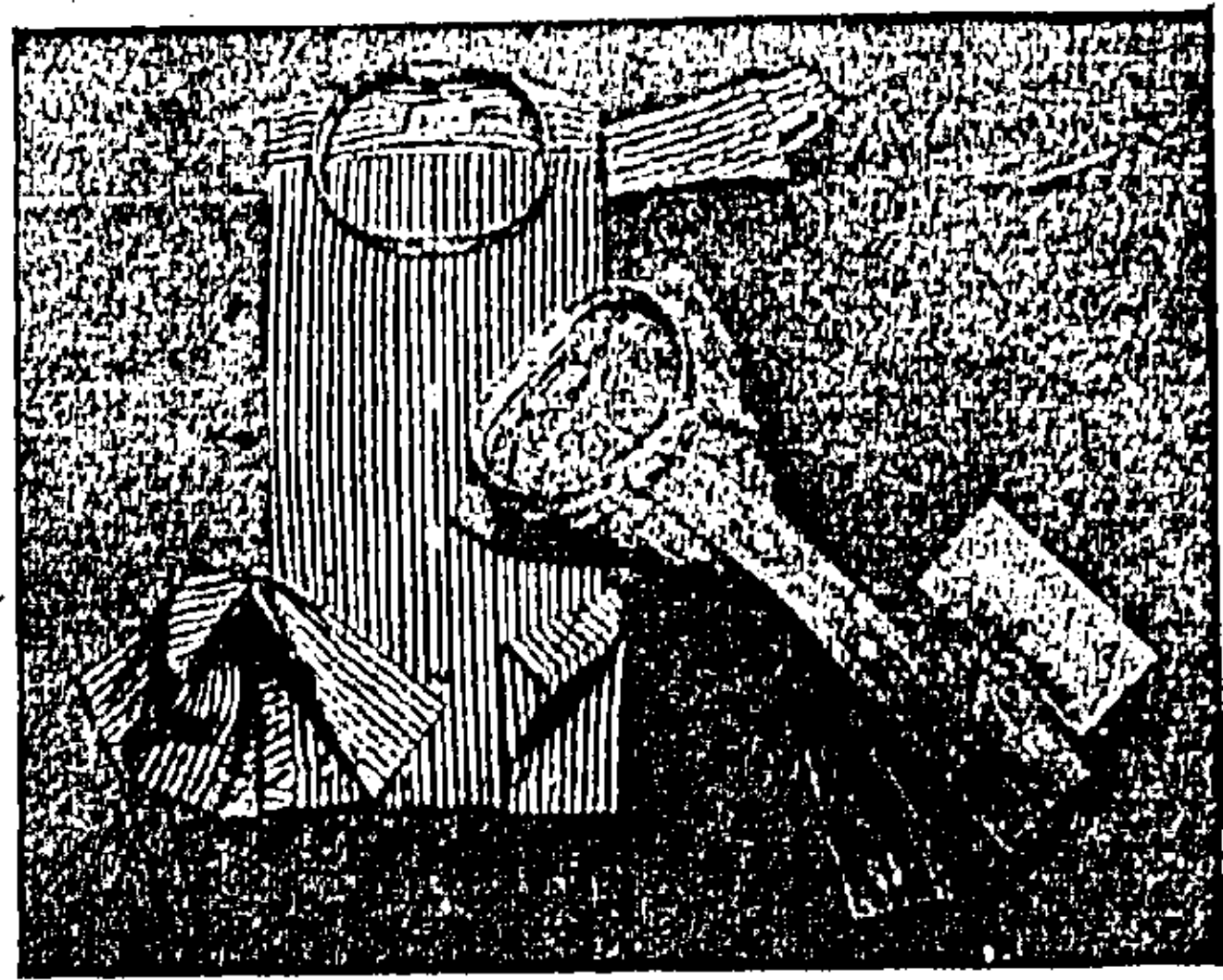
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THURSDAY JULY 11, 1929.

CHINA'S NEED OF A CONSTITUTION.

The most significant contribution to Chinese politics for many months was recently made by Dr. Hu Shih. Dr. Hu Shih is the most famous name in the history of China's literary renaissance. He is a noteworthy philosopher and has written studies in the history of Chinese philosophy in both English and Chinese; and he, more than any one man, formed the new Chinese vernacular style by means of which literature and learning are brought within reach of the people, and which forms a lucid medium for the transmission of the flood of scientific, philosophic and sociological ideas from the West which New China is now absorbing and discussing. Three years ago, Dr. Hu was in England, and he drew large and distinguished audiences to hear his speeches on the China of to-day.

It is this man, one in the full stream of the Nationalist movement, and one who is much more than a politician of the day, who, goaded by the repeated illegalities and arbitrary actions of the National Government, and of the Kuomintang of which it is the expression, has launched a vigorous protest against arbitrary government and a strong plea for the reign of law. His contribution took the form of an article in the Tientsin Ta Tung-pao on "Human Rights and the Provisional Constitution." The occasion of the article was the arrest and maltreatment of a Tientsin merchant by the local military commander on a charge of dealing in arms. The man was carried off without process of law, held in prison without open trial, beaten without mercy, and only released after a general strike of merchants. On his release, he was found to be so ill that it would take at least three months to restore his health. With this case as a test, Dr. Hu Shih carries his indictment of arbitrary action up to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek himself. If, he asks, the President of the Government's Executive Council can, as he did, throw the Principal of Anhui University into prison without trial, how can inferior officials be expected to act differently? Although the Government had, when he wrote, only just published an edict full of high-sounding phrases about human rights, what rights either

of personal liberty, or of property are safe under the present regime? Dr. Hu proceeds to discuss the remedy. The country is still in the throes of revolution. The Government is still hard at work securing its position. But it is essential that without further delay a Constitution be drawn up and promulgated. Under a Constitution, the powers of the Executive would be delimited and the rights of the individual would be secured. At present, no-one is safe. If he is dubbed a Communist or a counter-revolutionary, he may be arrested and shot without trial, and there is no redress. Only recently it was urged at the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee that the law, such as it is, be relaxed, and such suspects got rid of out of hand. An appeal to law to which the Executive itself is amenable is essential.

In urging the immediate drawing up of, at least, a Provisional Constitution, Dr. Hu examines Dr. Sun Yat-sen's writings on the subject of the course of the Revolution. In earlier works, Dr. Sun forecast the importance of a Constitution as soon as the unification of China should be accomplished. This point is omitted in later pronouncements, as is also the fact that Dr. Sun expected the Educative Period which was to follow unification to be for the duration of three years. The recent Third National Congress of the Kuomintang determined to extend that period until 1935. Since, Dr. Hu urges, Dr. Sun's programme can be altered by the Party in this way, it is unnecessary to seek further justification for a Provisional Constitution in his writings. On the other hand, the extension of the Educative Period makes more urgent the protection of the rights and liberty of the individual from arbitrary executive action during that time. Students of Chinese politics cannot but be impressed by this courageous pronouncement and hope that for the good of China its advice will be taken to heart.

U.S. Sporting Sensation.

The recent expulsion of the University of Iowa from the Western Conference—in English parlance, a "football league"—still affords a lively topic of discussion in American sporting circles. The University was accused of subsidising its star athletes, that is to say, paying them to remain at college, and the committee which sat in judgment found that the taxpayers of the State had been helping the University financially to provide winning football teams. That such a state of affairs should be possible is amazing to the British mind, but we have been greatly surprised not so much by the revelation, but by the commentary of a well-known American writer, Mr. Bruce Catton. Nobody in America, he says, has been especially shocked by the affair. The sensation lies in the fact that Iowa paid its athletes. He goes on to say that the latter fact will not cause anyone to lift an eyebrow, the country being altogether too used to the subsidising of "amateur" athletes; it being one of those delightful things of which nobody speaks, but everybody knows. "It illustrates," he adds, "the hazy illogical way in which we confuse amateurism and professionalism, and our confusion, in turn, is an illuminating side-light on our national character. Amateurism is foreign to us. We cannot see anything illogical in a college paying bravely youths to enter its portals, because we are thoroughly committed to the doctrine that the end generally justifies the means. The amateur is a man who devotes his spare time to some game or hobby for the sheer love of it, without any thought of the reward; and we aren't that way about anything. We don't have any spare time, for one thing; and we refuse to spend our energies on anything that doesn't bring some definite and tangible kind of reward. This is very likely quite deplorable, but it can't be helped. For this spirit of professionalism, which pervades every part of American life is the thing that has built all of our railroads and factories and tall buildings and has

DAY BY DAY.

TO COOK A POTATO WELL IS BETTER THAN TO PLAY THE PIANO BADLY.—John Burns.

"Puzzled."—The matter is too personal for our columns.

Three cases of typhoid and one of cerebro-spinal fever were notified yesterday. All were Chinese.

The following officers left England for Hongkong aboard the a.s. Kashmir:—Captain A. N. Dowling, to command H.M.S. Cornwall; Captain E. C. Hoar (Royal Marines) for H.M.S. Berwick.

While walking past No. 42, Queen's Road West, yesterday, a Chinese was severely injured by a flower pot which accidentally fell from the third floor. The man was taken to the Tung Wah Hospital for treatment.

Passengers who left by the Empress of Asia included Rev. and Mrs. H. O. T. Burkwall, Major and Mrs. G. F. Charles, Capt. A. V. Harecourt, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Green, Mrs. H. G. Sheldon, Rev. J. E. Walsh, Lieut.-Comdr. E. M. C. Abel-Smith, and Mr. A. N. Lucey.

Sitting as Marine Magistrate this morning, Mr. T. W. H. Hoadgood, the Acting Deputy Harbour Master, found the mistress of a passenger boat guilty of a breach of her licence by carrying cargo, and imposed a fine of \$5, with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

Mr. L. M. Whyte of Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte was suddenly taken ill on Tuesday and removed to the French Hospital where an operation was performed that evening for appendicitis. Enquiries yesterday afternoon revealed that the patient was as well as could be expected.

BRIDGE MADE EASY

by W.W. Wentworth

The Rule of Eleven—2

East having determined by the "rule of eleven" that six clubs are divided between himself and declarer, he examines his hand. He holds three cards higher than the two of clubs. That makes it obvious that the declarer also holds three cards higher than the two of clubs. East knows that the declarer holds any three of the following: clubs K Q 7 6 4. Similarly, the declarer knows that east holds any three of the following: clubs A Q 10 6 5 4. It is obvious that if either one of these two players knew the rule of eleven, while his opponent did not, the former would have a great advantage!

This rule serves the following purposes:

- 1.—At no trump it tells the leader's partner how many higher cards in the same suit are held by the declarer and is a guide in determining the card to be played.
 - 2.—At suit play it may flash to the leader's partner a danger signal indicating the lead of a singleton or doubleton.
 - 3.—It assists in determining the distribution of the cards.
 - 4.—It is of equal assistance to the declarer because it enables him to locate the missing high cards and to determine the distribution.
- To show the application of the rule of eleven in actual play in which you see only your own hand and the dummy, the following example is presented:
- Dummy holding—Hearts K 4 2. East holding—Hearts A 10 9 3. Declarer—none. West—leads hearts 7. West leads heart 7. By subtracting seven from eleven, east learns that four cards higher than the heart 7 are held in the dummy, declarer's hand and his own hand. The heart King is in the dummy and east holds heart A 10 9—a total of four cards higher than the heart 7. It is now obvious that the declarer holds no card in the heart suit higher than the heart 7.
- East knows, therefore, that unless the heart King is played from the dummy he need not cover with the heart Ace for the heart 7 will take the trick!

given us the prosperity that we like to talk about so much." It is too much to expect that we should believe all Mr. Catton says about American sport, though presumably he has presented a common point of view. The expulsion of Iowa is sufficient to illustrate that it is by no means general, which is something to be thankful for.

DOCTOR'S TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

THE JURY FAIL TO AGREE.

London, June 5. Dr. Hugh Windsor Bell, described as of Oakley-street, Chelsea, gave evidence at the Old Bailey yesterday in the case in which he was charged with the manslaughter of Miss Kathleen Alexandra Kelly, aged 22, of Holland Park-avenue, Kensington, the daughter of an Irish landowner.

The case for the Crown was that she died as the result of an illegal operation performed by Dr. Windsor Bell at the house of a Mrs. Capper in Kensal Rise.

The jury, after an absence of an hour and a quarter, were unable to agree, and the case was adjourned until next sessions for retrial, Dr. Windsor Bell being allowed bail.

Dr. Bell said that he qualified in 1914, and after being in the Canadian Army Medical Service had a practice in Shepherd's Bush for five years.

He specialised as an anaesthetist at the Metropolitan Hospital and acting anaesthetist at the Samaritan and Grosvenor Hospitals. He took a practice in Aldersgate-street in 1924, and in 1926 he went to Chelsea.

Mrs. Capper, a patient, brought Miss Kelly to him on April 4, he stated, saying that Miss Kelly desired to know her condition. He examined the girl and advised that she should go to a nursing home and rest.

"She was horrified at the idea," said Dr. Bell, "saying that it would mean that her mother would find out her condition."

She said she would think the matter over, and next day she informed him that she had arranged to stay at the house of Mrs. Capper, he said. She told him she had taken drugs and spoke of other action she had taken. He saw her on April 6.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett (defending)—Did she tell you who she alleged was responsible for her condition?—Yes. She said he was a very wealthy man. She also said she had been given £100. She asked me what it would cost to go into a nursing home, and I told her about £60 or £70. She offered me £75 to attend her as long as it was necessary. I gave £30 of the money to my wife.

Wife's Decision.

On April 8, he said he was a little worried about her condition, and he came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to perform an operation such as medical men sometimes performed in such cases. In doing it he thought he accidentally made a punctured wound, of which he was not aware at the time. He afterwards found that something serious had gone wrong and was terribly shocked.

"I called out to Mrs. Capper," he said, "and told her arrangements must be made at once for an operation by a specialist in a nursing home."

Dr. Bell agreed that he told Miss Norah Kelly, the sister of the girl, that he "had made a hopeless mess of it and was in her hands entirely." He did not want anyone to think that he had made a blunder in the operation, but when Miss Norah Kelly said that the time had come for plain speaking he told Dr. Richardson (a specialist) that he was responsible.

Sir Henry—What did you mean by that?—That I was responsible for the condition in which the girl was found.

"I told my wife what had happened," he said, "and she pointed out that what I had said looked as if I had performed an illegal operation, and that it was a very serious thing."

"Then in her impetuous way," he stated, "she said she was going to say she did it. I said that was ridiculous, but the more I remonstrated the more stubborn she got. She said that she would not let me run the risk of being suspected."

Sir Henry—Did you perform an illegal operation on this girl?—I did not.

Mr. H. D. Roome (prosecuting)—If your story is true Miss Kelly performed an illegal operation on herself?—Yes.

How is it that you never mentioned it to anyone before to-day?—I did not know any reason why I should.

Judge and Fees.

Why did you not give this perfectly innocent account to the Coroner?—I was advised by my solicitor to reserve my defence.

Why did you say nothing in answer to the charge?—I was foolishly influenced by my wife to let her take things in her hands.

Do you mean that you were prepared to see your wife charged with manslaughter when a word from you would have cleared up the whole matter?—I thought I could clear it up before any proceedings were taken, and afterwards I left it in the hands of my solicitor.

Mr. Justice McCordie said that Dr. Bell had no opportunity of

The Very Idea!

A correspondent sends to a Home paper this list, vouched for as the comments of twelve-year-old students of politics:

Everybody is turned out of Parliament and put up for selection.

An election is held to keep the country in order, such as taxes on articles.

On Polling Day the candidates fight each other for the seat.

The election is divided into two parts, the candidates and the electors.

The returning officer declares the pole from the town hall.

The voting is done by secret ballot. The man who gets in makes law for five years, and then if the people do not like him, they vote for someone else.

"Mur-mee!" said a little boy who had just come in from a walk. "I've seen a man who makes horses—real live ones!"

"Are you sure?" asked his mother, perplexedly.

"Yes! He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him. He was just nailing on its back feet!"

(Eyebrows and eyelashes tinted to match the frock may be seen in Paris.)

The nose with powder soft. Pure white is made; On lips a pigment red. Is thickly laid; The hair, whatever its hue, As taste may guide, Auburn, or brown, or black, Is quickly dyed.

Henceforth, so Paris says—Who dare transgress? The brows and lashes curl'd Must match the dress. One side alone remains For modern maids: To paint their glistening teeth With rainbow shades!

There never is any polite language just after a collision.—A motorist at Shoreditch County Court.

Young Woman at Willesden: I am not really a full domestic; just a general, all but cooking.

Defendant at Penze: That woman says she lives right opposite to my house, but I contend that she lives at an angle of 96 degrees.

Mr. Falkett, the Marylebone Magistrate: The hate some women wear nowadays completely obscures their faces.

Woman at Highgate: I know when my husband is drunk by the way he slams the door when he comes home.

Willesden Prisoner: I am waiting my time in the dock. I ought to be in the witness-box.

"Don't you think his voice is a little too big for the hall?" she asked, as the basson exercised his lungs to full capacity.

"Yes," said he, "I think I'll go out if you don't mind, so as to leave it a bit more room."

An officer asked a body of recruits if they had any complaints to make, and one man stepped forward and declared excitedly that he had been supplied with a ginger ale bottle that contained, not ginger ale, but benzine, and that he had drunk half it unwittingly.

"All right," replied the officer, "you had better not smoke for a few days."

WATER LEVELS.

FOR WEST, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS.

The following table, compiled by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, shows the water levels in English feet on the West, North and East Rivers on the dates named:

	July 9	July 10
Shuihung	16.8	—
Tsingyuen	5.4	—
Samshul	9.4	8.9
Sheklung	2.2	2.3

giving evidence in the fair sense of the word.

Dr. Bell agreed that he made no record of the payment of £75.

Mr. Roome—That was an enormous fee, was it not?—I would not say that.

Could she not have got the best obstetric surgeon in London for 50s.?—I should say nearer 150s. to 200s.

Mr. Justice McCordie—We know their fees are very high.

Dr. Aleck W. Bourne, gynaecologist, of Harley-street, said that the operation performed by Dr. Bell was such as was commonly performed by medical men in certain complicated cases.

Mr. Justice McCordie, summing up, referred to an observation by prosecuting counsel in opening that Dr. Windsor Bell might consider himself fortunate that he was not charged with murder.

"The essence of murder," he said, "is intent to kill. I am profoundly glad that there has been no attempt in this case to present a charge based on the harsh medieval and, in my view, repulsive doctrine of constructive murder."

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

JOURNALIST'S CASE IN COURT.

QUESTION WHETHER AGREEMENT TERMINATED.

APPELLANT'S POINTS.

Leave to appeal against the decision of the Puisse Judge in the case in which Mr. Harry Cooper claimed \$1,000 from the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., for alleged wrongful dismissal, was granted by the Full Court this morning.

Judgment was given in the case on June 10 this year, when Mr. Justice Wood found for the defendant Company with costs, holding that at all material times it was the intention of the parties that the original contract should still function between them.

The application for leave to appeal was heard this morning by the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan), the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) and was made by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. M. M. Watson, solicitor for the appellant.

Beyond Time.

Mr. Jenkin said his first application was for liberty to apply for leave to appeal, notwithstanding the fact that the seven days' notice provided for the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance had been passed. In support of that, an affidavit had been filed by Mr. Tinson, who took over the case during the absence of Mr. Watson. The circumstances under which Mr. Tinson did not file the application for leave to appeal until after the expiration of the prescribed period was set out in the affidavit.

Their Lordships accordingly extended the time to June 11. Dealing with his application for leave to appeal, Mr. Jenkin said the appellant was employed by the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., as a sub-editor-reporter under a written contract dated July 7, 1927. The contract was for a term of four years and under the contract the appellant was to get a salary for the first year of \$350, as from August 1, 1927, when his service was to commence to run. His duties were set out in the second clause of the agreement and the salary was set out in the third clause. It would be seen that for the first year he was to receive \$350, for the second \$400, for the third \$425 and for the fourth and last year \$450.

Question of Notice.

The next material clause was the sixth, which provided that it should be lawful for either party to determine the contract by three months' notice in writing. The eighth clause was a restrictive covenant which purported to bind the employee for five years after the determination of the agreement from engaging in the profession in Hongkong. Soon after the agreement commenced to run, the appellant had his salary raised from \$350 to \$400, notwithstanding the terms of the agreement, and by April 1, 1928—that was within eight months of the date from which the agreement ran—he got another rise to \$450. Therefore in the eight months he was getting a salary which under the agreement he was not entitled to until the fourth year. In keeping with that rapid rise, he was given the duties of sub-editor of the Newspaper Enterprise journals.

Common Ground.

It was common ground before the learned trial Judge that the difference between a sub-editor-reporter and a sub-editor was beyond question and that it is clearly delineated.

The appellant commenced his service on August 1, 1927, and on December 23, 1928, he was given three months' notice by his employers. That notice was to terminate at the end of March. At the time of the notice, he was getting \$450 per month.

The appellant contended before the trial Judge that he was entitled to six months' notice and that the written agreement had ceased to function, that its place had been taken by a verbal agreement of service, and that under it he was entitled to six months' notice.

Two Main Issues.

There were, therefore, two main questions. The first was whether or not the agreement had really gone by the board; and the second was that, if so, what, under the new agreement, would be reasonable notice.

It would appear from the notes and the judgment of the trial Judge, continued Mr. Jenkin, that there was no question in his mind that all the witnesses were truthful, and therefore his duty was to draw the proper inference from the evidence of those witnesses.

PUPPY LICENSING MUDDLE.

REGULATIONS CONFLICT WITH DOGS ORDINANCE.

COURT REFUNDS FINES

Contradictions in the Dogs' Ordinance of 1927 and the Regulations under the Ordinance were emphasised by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when the fines imposed on several defendants last week in connexion with keeping dogs without licences were refunded.

His Worship addressing Sergeant Reidy, said that with reference to the fines he had imposed last week on dog owners who were charged with keeping their animals without licences, he thought it was absolutely clear that a puppy did not require to be licensed until it was three months old.

His Worship pointed out that the Dogs' Ordinance of 1927 defined a dog as any male or female dog. That was all very well, added his Worship, who then pointed out that a Regulation under the Ordinance made it an offence for any person to keep an unlicensed dog over the age of three months.

His Worship considered that the matter was absolutely clear. The Regulation dealt specifically with licensing and it held that a dog did not require to be licensed until three months old.

Ridiculous Idea.

At the time when the fines were imposed, his Worship said, he thought it was ridiculous that whenever a litter of puppies was born the owner should have to rush out and get licences.

His Worship said that he proposed to cancel the fines and the money would be refunded. He thought he should point out, however, as a sort of warning that although the Regulation of three months applied to licensing, it did not apply to muzzling or the importation of dogs.

The mistake, continued his Worship, was pointed out to him by Chief Inspector Paterson, of the Police Training School, and his Worship was indebted to him for it.

Mrs. J. P. Xavier was the first of the defendants to be called. His Worship, addressing her, said that she had only been cautioned. She should not have been cautioned, and the caution would therefore, be withdrawn.

Lady's Complaint.

When Mrs. J. F. Bea de Silva, of No. 9, Austin Road, was informed that her fine of \$5 would be refunded, she complained that the Sergeant should not have given her the trouble of having to attend Court twice.

His Worship:—We all make our mistakes.

Mrs. de Silva:—He ought to know the Regulations better.

Mr. Alexander, of 37, Granville Road, was informed that he would have the \$2 imposed on a female puppy refunded, but the fine of \$5 which was for a fully-grown female dog would have to stand.

Mr. Cassam Ahmed, of No. 64, Nathan Road, also had \$2 refunded to him.

Poodle Comes Home.

The remand summons against Mr. H. Goldenburg, who was charged with keeping a Japanese poodle without a licence, was again mentioned. The defendant, who was last week stated to have had a licence, this morning produced one which he said was taken out on the morning the police visited the house.

He mentioned that the dog, which was about three years old, had been given to him some four months ago, but he later lost the animal, which turned up again about three weeks ago.

In reply to his Worship, defendant said he had only had the dog for a few days before it disappeared and did not have the time to get a licence then. When it returned, he had asked his brother to get a licence, but owing to business he had delayed it for one day.

His Worship registered a caution.

A new summons against Mr. F. A. V. Ribeiro, who was charged with keeping two dogs without licences, was dismissed on the defendant informing the Court that both animals were under three months old.

His Worship pointed out to Mr. Reidy that if the police ever had any trouble as to the age of dogs, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon should be approached.

Sir Henry Gollan:—In the event of your case proceeding further, I take it that you will argue on the material now in existence and that there will be no new evidence?

Mr. Jenkin:—Yes.

The Restrictive Clause.

Argument followed on the clause containing the restrictive covenant, Mr. Jenkin contending that the agreement dealt with two positions

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

A Local Composition: Water-Shortage Symphony—Description of an Amazing Work.

[By "ALLEGRO."]]

We have often heard of the efforts of local composers, whose programmes have been devoted to works ranging from trios and sonatas to piano transcriptions of Chinese music. But all previous accomplishments will pale into insignificance when compared with the somewhat futuristic Symphony for Augmented Orchestra that has just been completed by one of our most talented local musicians. This Symphony has a definite inspiration—the water shortage in Hongkong—and the present writer is privileged in having been made acquainted with the inner meaning of many of the bizarre effects which are to be heard in the course of the work.

The composer, whose name must remain secret for the present, has several works to his credit, as well as to his debit. They include such diverse compositions as a Trio in Two Halves for Jew's Harp and Motor Horn and a Bunny-hug Fox Trot entitled Just You and Me in A Flat. He has also written several songs, the longest of which, "Furrows on my Darling's Forehead," has not yet been sung as it awaits a Gall-Cure who can sing Bass B.

This new Symphony, in addition to being scored for ordinary orchestra, contains parts specially written for buckets and kerosene tins, and at its first performance it will be conducted with a divining rod.

The first movement represents a scene at a street fountain, an agitated theme for violins and flutes bringing before us the arguing and bickering of the hapless women and coolies awaiting their turn in the queue. A solemn languishing melody is brought out by the kerosene tins and harp, accompanied by stop-cocks. Presently the bassoons, in a cannon-like passage, herald the arrival of the Sikh policeman, presaging changes in the prevailing sentiment—changes which the following section of the movement reveal. The coda portrays a fierce squabble, with angry chromatic figures, in which the entire orchestra reaches a climax, terrible in its intensity and sheer power.

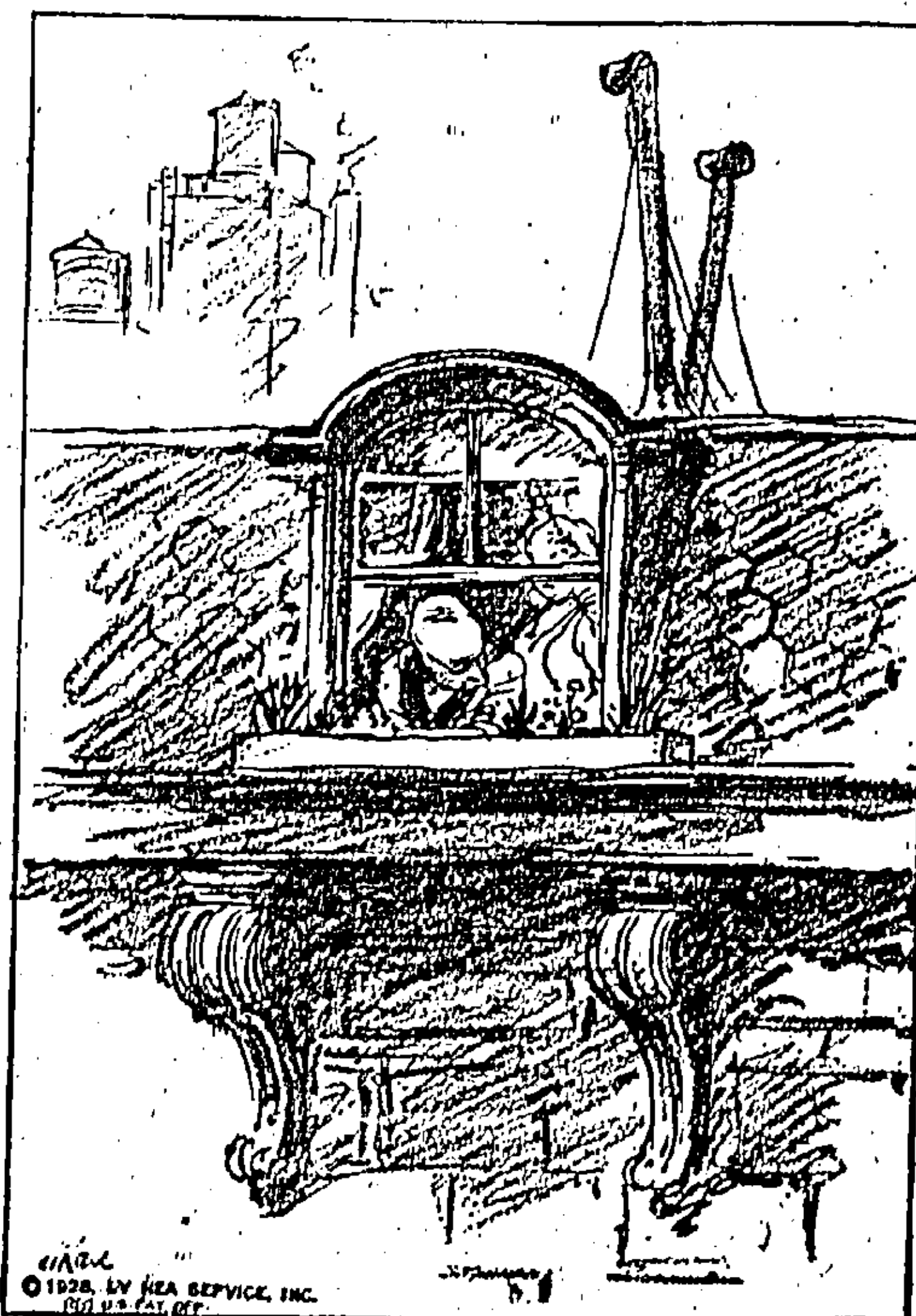
The second movement is a symbolical one of the saddest of life's tragedies, the silent Pumping Station. There is no (Continued on Page 8.)

existence, and the other with it not being in existence. He said he would argue that the first agreement had ceased and a new one had been made.

Sir Henry Gollan asked Mr. Jenkin if he contended that the clause started to function once the agreement had been changed, then it would still apply if the defendant remained for five years with the defendant?

Mr. Jenkin replied that the restrictive covenant precluded the appellant from partaking in the profession in Hongkong. He might leave the defendant firm and the restrictive covenant would start to apply. He could go back to them, however. Mr. Jenkin contended that the clause would persist for the next five years even if the appellant had a new agreement.

Sir Henry Gollan said an arguable point had been raised, and the Court gave leave to appeal.



"I'm watching for the postman—our Better Gardens Magazine is due today."

THEFT OF PRAM IN KOWLOON.

HAWKER DISCHARGED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE.

MATTER OF IDENTITY.

A marine lawker appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on a charge of larceny of a perambulator from the doorway of No. 24, Carnarvon Road, the residence of Mrs. P. Larcombe.

The defendant pleaded not guilty. Detective Sergeant Humphreys mentioned that the defendant purchased some bottles from Mrs. Larcombe's son on Tuesday afternoon and during the sale the defendant, seeing the perambulator in the hall, asked if it were broken and for disposal. The complainant's son replied that it was not for sale.

Later, the defendant was seen by Douglas Gandy, aged 6, to take the perambulator away. He thought it was being taken for repairs, but on discovering later that it had been stolen, he immediately informed the complainant of what he had seen.

About an hour later, the defendant returned to the vicinity and was pointed out. He was then arrested by an Indian constable.

After hearing the case his Worship said there was insufficient evidence on which to convict. He pointed out that although he did not doubt that the witnesses had been telling the truth, they were youthful and there might have been an error in their identification. The defendant was discharged.

INVESTITURE AT UNIVERSITY.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON'S CEREMONY.

An investiture of three of the gentlemen whose names figured in the King's Birthday Honours List is to take place in the Great Hall of the Hongkong University to-morrow afternoon, the ceremony to take place at 5 p.m.

The investiture will be carried out by H.E. the Governor, who will be accompanied by Lady Clementi. The gentlemen to be invested are Mr. Li Yau-tsun, C.B.E. (who will be supported by the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, C.B.E., and the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.); Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., O.B.E. (supported by Mr. C. M. Manners, O.B.E., and Major Williams, O.B.E.); and Mr. P. Julian, I.S.O. (supported by Mr. Reed, I.S.O., and Mr. Dixon, I.S.O.).

At the conclusion of the investiture of Mr. Julian, H.E. the Governor will intimate the absence of Mr. Cheng Cheuk-hin, who was also to have been invested, on account of illness. Tea will subsequently be served, during which the band of the K.O.S.B. will play selections.

A young Chinese girl was knocked down by a taxi in Queen's Road, near Ladder Street, about 9 o'clock last night. She was taken to Hospital suffering from injuries to her thigh.

PARIS TO CANTON FLIGHT.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH AVIATORS.

NO-ONE TO MEET THEM AT TAI SHA TAU FIELD.

CABLE ADVISE DELAY.

Shamoen, July 10. Interviewed by your correspondent, the French aviators, Commander Rignot and Captain Arrachart, who arrived unexpectedly from Hanoi yesterday afternoon, were especially high in the praise of the machine in which they have made their long flight from Paris.

Leaving Paris on May 24th, they have flown by easy stages to Canton. They spent over two weeks in French Indo-China. They have not had a single unfortunate incident during the whole of their trip, both the machine and the engine having behaved splendidly, their only worry being a fair measure of bad weather.

Heavy Storms.

The flight from Hanoi to Canton was made in exactly five hours and was entirely uneventful except for very heavy storms between Kwang Chow Wan and Canton. The landing ground at Tai Sha Tau was very wet, and the aeroplane in landing sent up a spray of water far above the wings and completely soaked the airman and the machine.

The airman were not expected at Tai Sha Tau at all yesterday, the cable from Hanoi announcing their departure arriving several hours after the fliers.

Unfortunately, it was a Chinese Government holiday, being the third anniversary of the departure from Canton of the Northern Punitive Expedition under Marshal Chiang Kai-shek; and there was practically no one on the aviation field with the exception of a few soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

Three-hour Delay.

The aeroplane landed safely, but it was nearly three hours before the airman, who do not speak any English, were able to get into touch with either the Chinese authorities in the city or the French Consul on Shamoen. Actually they landed at Tai Sha Tau at 1 o'clock, but their arrival was not known on Shamoen until 4 o'clock.

Nevertheless they expressed entire satisfaction with the arrangements made for their machine at Tai Sha Tau.

Their machine is a Breguet 19 with Renault motor, specially arranged for long distance flights. The machine, with a full load of petrol for taking off weighs 5½ tons. The airman say that the ground at Tai Sha Tau is somewhat on the small side for taking off with a fully loaded machine of that weight, as they really should need a kilometre and a half to make a good get off.

Departing on Saturday.

The aviators expect to leave Canton on Saturday morning for Shanghai, as they are especially keen to be in Shanghai for the French National Day, on the 14th.

From Shanghai they will proceed to Nanking, then to Hankow. From Hankow, they will fly to Peking and Mukden, and then on to Tokyo. They have not made definite plans regarding the homeward journey, but it is quite likely that they will make an attempt to break the record by a speed flight from Tokyo to Paris via Siberia.

The airman's arrangements in Canton include a banquet, being given to-night at the Victoria Hotel in their honour by Monsieur Durand, sole agent of the Breguet and Renault firms, to be attended by Chinese officials.

Tomorrow they will make exhibition flights during the morning at Tai Sha Tau. To-morrow, Monsieur Eynard, Consul for France will give a banquet at the French Consulate and on Friday evening the Kwangtung Provincial Government will be the hosts at a similar banquet.—Our Own Correspondent.

Among the passengers leaving on the Blue Funnel s.s. Sarpedon yesterday were Lt-Colonel Comyn, of the K.O.S.B., Mr. D. J. Purves, of the Swatow office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., formerly of Hongkong; Mr. R. G. Edkins, Sir Manekji H. Bharracha, Bart., Mr. Pearman, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lee, Mrs. E. C. Chandler, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Martin.

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Cashmere Socks	" 1.00
Golf Hose	" 1.45
Pyjamas	" 4.25
White Shirts	" 2.95
Blue Blazers	" 12.75
Grey Flannel Trousers	" 7.75

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Saturday, July 13th

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PHARMACY**

LAWN TENNIS.

RESULTS OF MIXED DOUBLES LEAGUE MATCHES.

In the three matches played in the Mixed Doubles League yesterday evening the winners all had runaway victories. The Kowloon C.C., the favourites for the honours, had little difficulty in beating the University, conceding only one set. The Recreation Club failed to secure a single set against the Craigengower C.C.

Kowloon C.C. v University.

At the K.C.C. yesterday, Kowloon Cricket Club beat the University by eight sets to one. Scores:

Mrs. Sayer and E. C. Fincher (K.C.C.) beat G. de Souza and Miss G. Ho Tung 6-0; beat T. W. Chong and Miss R. Kwok 6-1; beat T. K. Lim and Miss E. Perry 6-0.

Mrs. Hamby and S. E. Green (K.C.C.) lost to Souza and Miss Ho Tung 3-6; beat Chong and Miss Kwok 6-3; beat Lim and Miss Perry 6-1.

Mrs. MacCaw and A. E. Guest (K.C.C.) beat de Souza and Miss Ho Tung 6-2; beat Chong and Miss Kwok 6-4; beat Lim and Miss Perry 6-0.

Bowling Green v Craigengower. Playing on their own ground the Kowloon Bowling Green Club lost to the Craigengower C.C. by all nine sets. Scores:

C. E. Stewart and Mrs. Purshaw (Bowling Green) lost to H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull 1-6; lost to J. W. Leonard and Mrs. Bradbury 2-6; lost to S. A. Rumjahn and Mrs. Pankhurst 1-6.

W. Brown and Mrs. Cathill (Bowling Green) lost to Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull 3-6; lost to Leonard and Mrs. Bradbury 3-6; lost to Rumjahn and Mrs. Pankhurst 2-6.

W. White and Mrs. Hedley (Bowling Green) lost to Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull 1-6; lost to Leonard and Mrs. Bradbury 2-6; lost to Rumjahn and Mrs. Pankhurst 2-6.

Recreation v Ladies R.C.

The Club de Recreation received the Ladies R.C. and lost by eight sets to one. Scores:

V. Ivanovich and Miss C. Botelho (Recreation) lost to Dr. J. H. Montgomery and Mrs. MacLennan 4-6; beat Capt. and Mrs. Etherington 8-6; lost to G. W. Sewell and Mrs. Parsons 6-7.

H. A. Barros and Mrs. Rodrigues (Recreation) lost to Montgomery and Mrs. MacLennan 2-6; lost to Capt. and Mrs. Etherington 2-6; lost to Sewell and Mrs. Parsons 1-6.

G. A. Noronha and Miss Alves (Recreation) lost to Montgomery and Mrs. MacLennan 1-6; lost to Capt. and Mrs. Etherington 6-7; lost to Sewell and Mrs. Parsons 2-6.

League Tables.

	Sets	W.	L.	for	agst.	Pts.
Kowloon C.C.	4	4	—	32	4	4
Chinese R.C.	5	4	1	34	11	4
Craigengower	4	3	1	22	13	8
University	4	2	2	10	17	2
Ladies R.C.	5	2	3	22	23	2
Recreation	5	1	4	10	34	1
Kowloon B.C.C.	5	—	5	4	41	—

The Hong Doubles.

In the only match in the Hong Doubles Tournament played off yesterday at the Hongkong Cricket Club, A. D. Humphreys and R. K. Valentine (owe 16/9) of Dodwell's, beat T. J. Price and A. White (owe 2/6) of King's College, 6-2, 6-2.

LAWN BOWLS.

SPORTS CLUB GAIN A VICTORY OVER KOWLOON PLAYERS.

Following the success of their first venture on the lawn bowls greens against the Kowloon Cricket Club recently, the Sports Club yesterday tried conclusions with the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and met with better luck than on their initial appearance.

Two rinks were played on the greens of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, the visiting players winning convincingly by twenty-two shots. On both of the rinks they had a fairly comfortable margin, although G. R. Edwards' men only won by six shots from W. Russell's rink.

At the conclusion of the match the visiting players were each presented with silver spoons as souvenirs of the occasion.

The full scores were:

Bowling Green	Sports Club
V. Cliftenden	L. J. Davies
S. Eccleshall	E. I. Wynne-Jones
P. T. Farrell	Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern
D. F. W. Warren	12 J. W. Deakin
R. Duncan	F. Sutton
E. W. L. Hogbin	C. L. Sanders
H. Nish	Capt. A. J. L. Whyte
W. Russell	16 G. R. Edwards
	23
	50

U. S. HEAT WAVE.

NUMBER OF FATALITIES.

New York, July 10. A wide sticky blanket of heat has made life almost unbearable on the eastern seaboard during the last three days. The temperature at New York has reached 90 degrees Fahrenheit, at Philadelphia 93, Baltimore 96 and Washington 97. Ten deaths and a score of prostrations have occurred in New York since Sunday.—Reuter's American Service.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

score for this movement. All the players in the orchestra sit as though they were about to play their instruments. Then, after a minute's silence in which the audience is expected to join, they relax; the conductor puts down his divining-rod and there is a brief interval before the work is resumed. In that minute one can envisage the empty reservoir beds, the inactivity at the pumping house, the hollowiness of the empty rider mains. The movement is a supreme stroke of originality.

Instead of the usual Scherzo, the composer in the present instance has written a third movement entitled "Aqua Na Poo; Molto Economico," which strives after extraordinary effects to represent the various economies which the public is putting into force. The brass gives a good representation of air-bubbles—one of the agreement being in bursting through the pipes in the morning, and a bar's rest on page 93 symbolises the absence of the early cup of tea, which, together with after-dinner coffee (p. 132, Bar 3001), has been given up by the hero of the work.

It only takes one line of heavy scoring for the full orchestra to represent the water coming into the bath, which is intended to show that it scarcely covers the bottom. The effect of stertorous breathing achieved in the wood-wind part signifies that the hero has got into the bath and the successive "sploshes" by violins and rattles portray him turning over and over in order to get wet. A repetition of this subject an octave higher represents the hero's wife performing the same antics and one of the most original ideas is the succession of single notes on the oboe which depict the hero allowing the drips to fall on his wife in the bath so that she shall have as deep an immersion as himself.

The movement concludes with a Bacchanale, suggesting that the hero has followed the patriotic advice of a local liquor shop and replaced his usual supply of barley water with Beer, Brandy and Bitters.

The Finale—"Con fuoco, tempestuoso, tempo typhoono"—brings us the long-awaited rain. All the barbaric splendours of a tropical storm burst forth in blazing colour and exotic rhythms, as vivid and irregular in form as a gigantic pyrotechnical display against a midnight sky. Little of the orchestra's resources are left unexplored in the first few bars, and the players of the buckets continually hurl them against the kerosene tins in an effort to swell the din. It is whispered that a brigade call will be made to bring fire-engines to the outside of the hall for the climax and a Chinese dragon procession will promenade round the back of the balcony. After this turbulent riot has continued for several minutes and after an exceptional piece of bravura writing, there is dead silence. The conductor remains with his arm stretched on high. The violinists hold their bows in readiness, the trumpet players purse their lips and become purple with the strain of holding their breath. Zinc buckets are poised ready for the next clash. The audience waits in tense expectation for the denouement. But it never comes. It is again the theme of the Pumping Station—still silent. The rain has all run into the sea!

Swallowed Bottle of Brandy!

WOMAN'S FATAL FALL FROM ROOF OF HOUSE.

Yam Wai-jing (40) a married woman, living in a house at Tai Po New Market, died at the Kwong Wah Hospital yesterday morning from injuries received in a fall from the roof of her house.

The husband has made a statement to the police suggesting that the woman committed suicide while under the influence of drink. He says that a short time before her death, she swallowed the contents of a whole bottle of brandy. The case is being investigated by the police.

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LOCAL RADIO.

Broadcast by Z.B.W. on 350 metres. 1.48 p.m. Weather report. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Programme of Chinese Music (Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. Sincere Co., Ltd.).

7.48 p.m. Evening weather report. 8 p.m. Evening Programme of Chinese music relayed from the Roof Garden of Messrs. The Sincere Co., Ltd. Programme consists of music given by well-known girlsingers and the Staff of Sincere Co. Radio Department.

10.50 p.m. Close down.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

foreign loans for administrative purposes until they had reorganised the various sources of revenue already at their disposal.

Sir Arthur said that since Mr. Chan Kiang-ai had himself referred thereto, he felt at liberty to say how great was the importance attached by the friends of China to the work of financial reorganisation being really given the attention which was desirable.

From Within.

In the course of further remarks, Sir Arthur Balfour declared that nothing was calculated to give the world a better impression of the constructive capacity of the new regime in China than a really efficient co-ordination and the use of her revenues, which alone was capable of carrying China along the road to financial rehabilitation.

Such rehabilitation, however, must proceed from within, and must obviously be the work of the Chinese themselves.

Sir Arthur said China's evolutionary changes not only had their sympathy, but their hope, which was a more vital sentiment. They agreed with the Chinese in thinking that the framework in which their foreign trade had hitherto been conducted required alteration. They welcomed the alterations already made in connection with tariffs, and were in accord with the intentions already expressed by the British Government regarding other changes. They already noted the unmistakable unanimity of conviction amongst the Chinese delegates on this point, and their views would receive the most careful attention.

Confidence in Future.

Sir Arthur Balfour concluded by expressing the opinion that the outcome of the present transitional period could not be regarded otherwise than with the most serene confidence.

The Chinese spokesman urged that the time had arrived for the abolition of the so-called unequal treaties and extra-territoriality.

The plenary session finally passed a resolution welcoming the participation of the Chinese delegation who had declared that they would organise a National Committee of the commercial, industrial and banking forces of China, and expressing appreciation of the important part Chinese business men would play in the further economic development of China and in co-operation in international relations.—Reuter.

Nanking, July 10.

The Nanking Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, intends shortly to call at the Nationalist capital a Finance Rehabilitation Conference.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Suggestion.

[To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—In connexion with the reports that there are between 30,000 and 40,000 workers unemployed as a result of the water shortage, may I make a suggestion?

It is that as many of these workers as possible be employed by the Government in cleaning out Tatum Tug reservoir so as to increase its storage capacity. There is a lot of earth in the bottom of this reservoir which might easily be removed by a large gang of workers. These unemployed workers, who would be only too glad of the job, and the Colony would greatly benefit.—Yours etc.,
OLD RESIDENT.
Hongkong, July 11th, 1929.

DISCOVERED BY AN ACCIDENT.

SHORT-WAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

One of the most important discoveries in connexion with wireless telegraphy—a discovery which has revolutionized our means of communication with overseas countries to an extent anticipated by no one—is due, as it were, to a mere accident. When transmitting licences were granted to wireless amateurs who were not content with receiving messages, but desired to have transmitting stations of their own, it was seen that the short waves (of less than 100 meters in length) assigned to them were capable of covering ranges several thousand kilometers in length, even though the transmitting power used amounted to a few watts only; and it was precisely these waves which, until then, were looked upon as absolutely useless.

Since this discovery was made, the big wireless corporations have almost entirely readjusted their methods of communicating with overseas countries to short-wave operation. Every important route is provided with three different waves—a day wave, a dusk wave, and a night wave—which are worked alternately. The arrangements of the transmitting and receiving stations have shown great skill in mastering the difficult technique of short-wave telegraphy, and have done so in a remarkably short time, with the result that the short-wave transmitting sets installed in the big stations are little works of art. A modern short-wave transmitter is capable, when working with a sending power of as little as 20 kilowatts, of transmitting messages at the rate of 20 hours a day for at least 350 days in the year, the only exceptions being those few days every year when the atmosphere is affected by special magnetic disturbances. Previously, before the introduction of short-wave operation, the big stations had never succeeded in maintaining a ten or twelve-hour service a day in regular operation over certain long distances.

Increased Efficiency.

To a large extent the increased efficiency under the new system is due to the modern type of short-wave aerials, which are very dissimilar to those formerly used by the big transmitting stations. The best aerial systems of the present day are those which consist of two vertical surfaces—about 50 meters high and 100 meters wide—erected with a distance of about 5 meters between them. Each is fitted with a large number of small aerials.

By means of an extraordinarily close attention to all technical details, by changing the wavelengths according to the time of day, and by exercising the utmost care in the designing and construction of the transmitting sets, the valves and the aerials, it has now become possible to achieve telegraphing speeds of a maximum of 120 words a minute during by far the greater time of the year and at practically every time of day, and to maintain such a service regularly. This high rate of speed implies the possibility of a rational development of pictorial transmission, so that the chances of accomplishing television some day have considerably increased.

The Telefunken-Gesellschaft, after detailed preliminary experiments on the routes from Berlin to Vienna and from Nauen to Rome, has now, in conjunction with the Transradio-Gesellschaft and the wireless telegraph corporations of the Argentine and Brazil, tested the possibility of pictorial transmission on the routes from Nauen to Buenos Aires and to Rio de Janeiro. The results have been so encouraging that, notwithstanding the long distance to be covered, the practical establishment of pictorial

BILLIARDS MATCH.

R.A.O.B. DEFEAT R.A. SERGEANTS.

The R.A.O.B. Club entertained the Royal Artillery Sergeants to an interesting billiards tournament last evening. The match resulted in a win for the R.A.O.B. by 900 points to 539 points.

Each individual match was keenly contested, and the scores by no means represent the play. The most notable break of the evening was a sound '69 compiled by Mr. C. Earnshaw, the well-known manager of the Palace Hotel, Kowloon. The full scores were:

R.A.O.B.	R.A. Sergeants.	
Earnshaw	150 Canning	58
Hovells	150 Bacon	52
Stall	150 Ward	80
Brimblecombe	150 Poole	70
Gossett	150 Goodlance	127
Scarle	150 Dolg	117
	900	539

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Dollar Round-the-World liner President Johnson is due at this port on Saturday, July 13th at 7 a.m. This steamer will continue her journey to New York, via Manila, Straits, etc., on Sunday, July 14 at 8 a.m.

The Dollar Liner President Taft is due to sail from Manila on Friday, July 12th at 4 p.m. and will arrive at this port on Sunday, July 14th at 7 a.m. She will sail at 2 a.m. on Tuesday, July 16th for San Francisco and Los Angeles via Shanghai and Japan.

The American Mail Liner President McKinley from Kobe is expected to arrive at Shanghai July 12, sailing the following day for Hongkong and arriving here on July 15. This steamer will sail at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, July 16th for Manila.

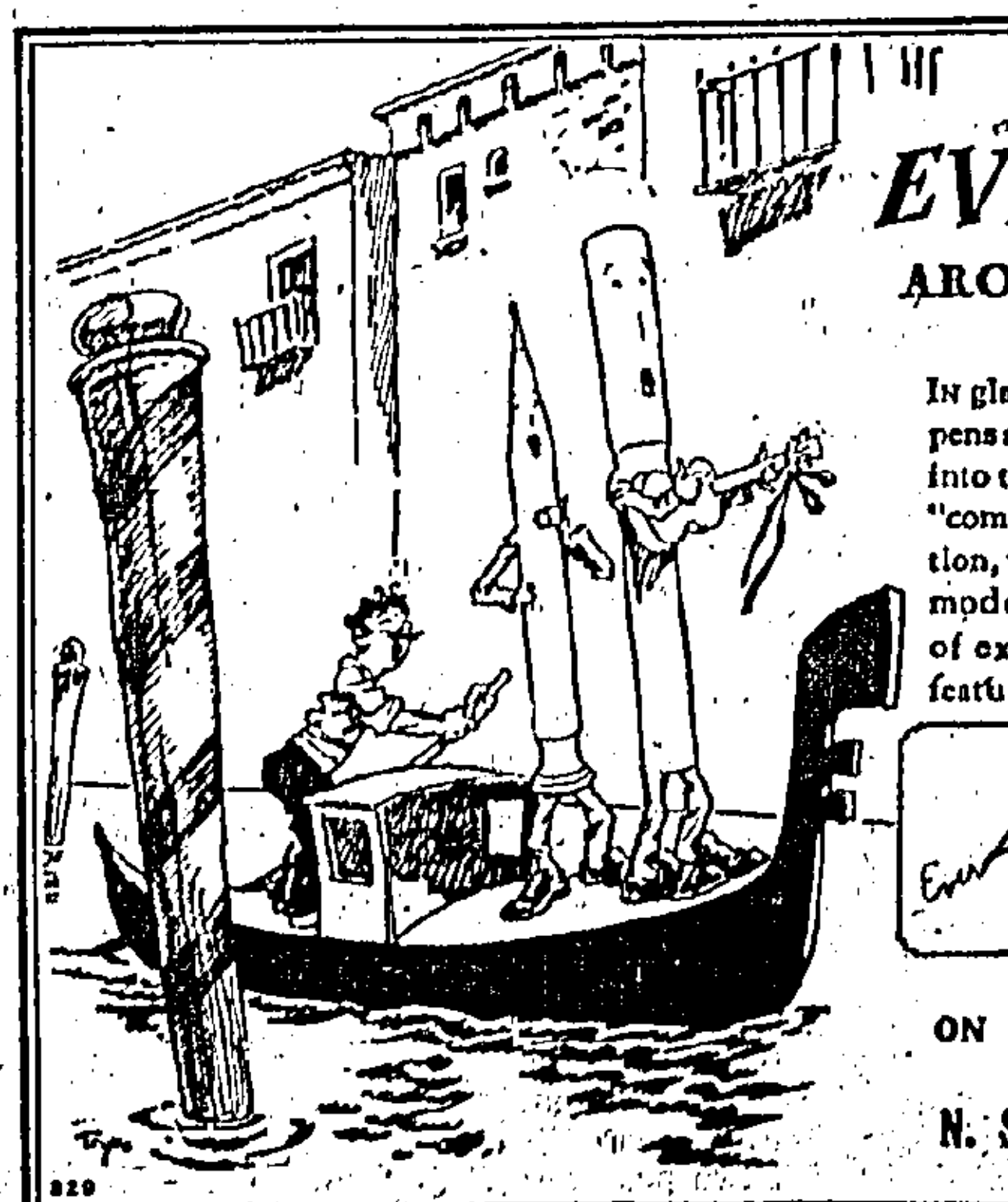
The American Mail Liner President Jefferson, from Seattle June 29th, is scheduled to arrive at this port on July 19.

Telegraphy between Germany and South America in the immediate future may be said to be assured.

Interesting Phenomena.

A number of interesting phenomena have been observed in connexion with short-wave operation. Thus, for instance, it has been found that the short waves, especially during the day, sometimes travel all around the circumference of the globe—either once or even several times—and that they are also capable of moving in the opposite direction to the one usually taken, so that the receiving station may receive the same signals twice over, although at different times (the intervals from a few hundredths to a few tenths parts of a second)—a phenomenon which however interesting it may be in theory, is very irritating in practice. Quite recently the Norwegian physicist Stormer has discovered that sometimes there is a repetition of the same signal after intervals as long as 15 seconds.

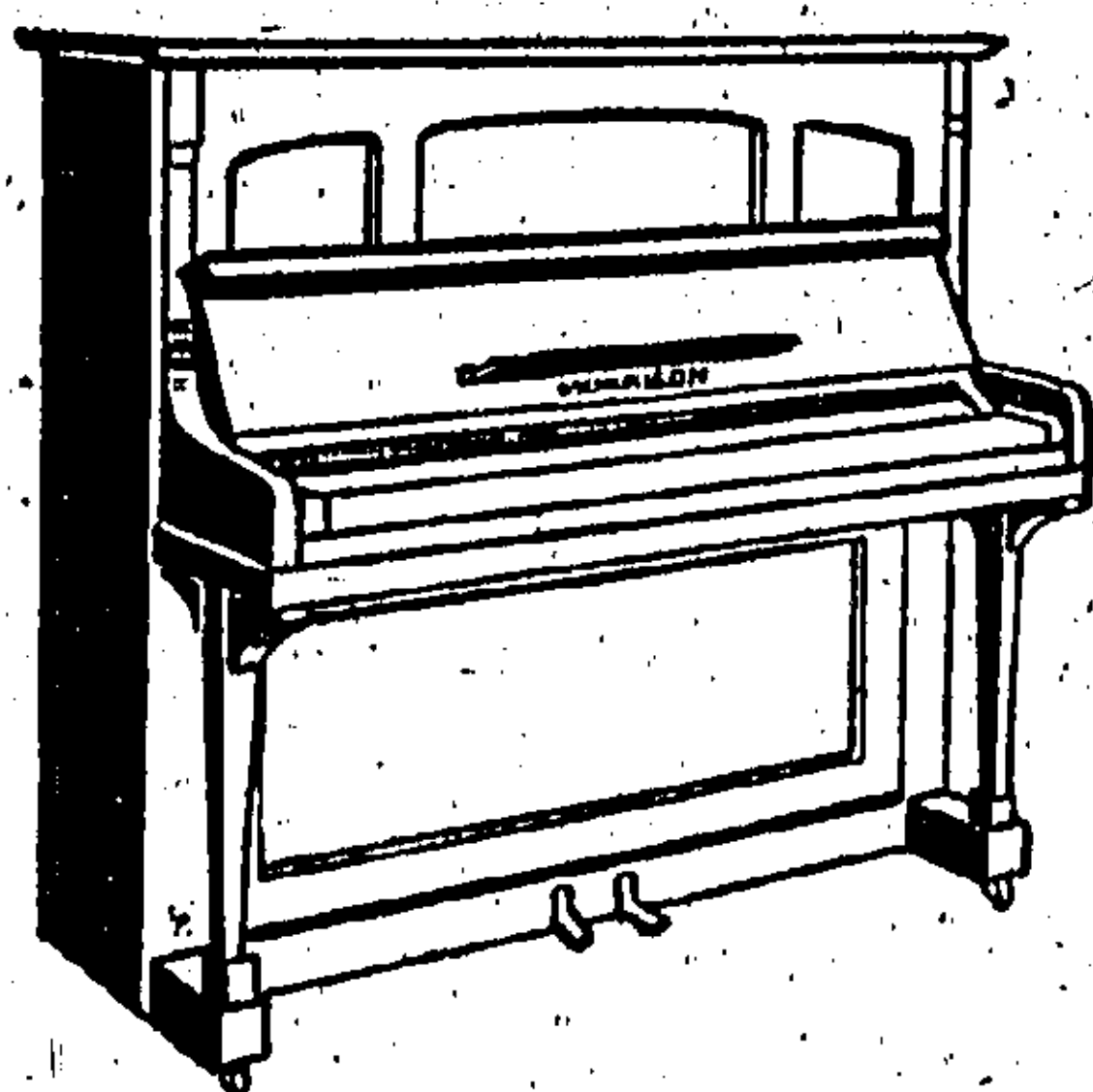
A probable explanation of this astonishing fact is that the waves temporarily leave the atmosphere surrounding our planet and that they travel into the ether for a distance of about one million miles, after which they are reflected to the earth owing to their coming into contact with some nebulae floating in the space occupied by the solar system, the origin of which may be due to some eruptions of the sun, in connexion with which they were ejected from the surface of the latter.



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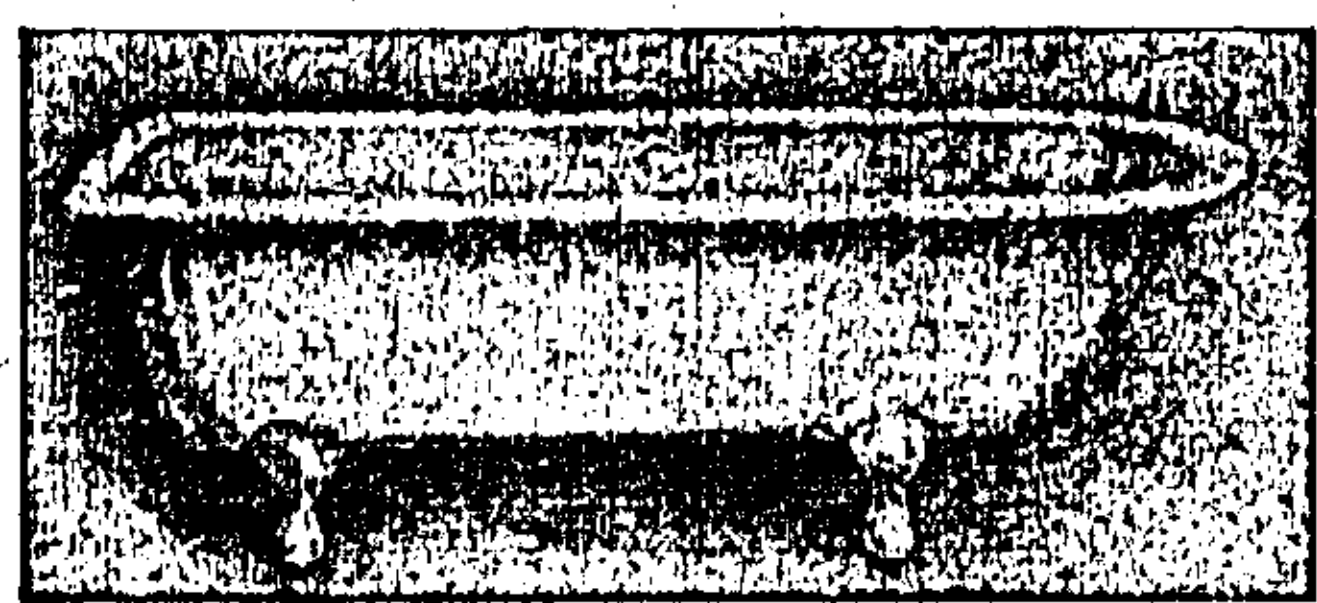
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"MALICIOUS INTENT."

DEPORTATION OF AMERICAN
JOURNALIST SOU T.

Nanking, July 1.

A note has been sent by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the American Legation in Peking requesting the deportation of Hallett Abend, a correspondent of the New York Times.

The charge against the correspondent, as set forth in the note, is "deliberate fabrication" in regard to the following declaration published in the New York Times of April 25, 1929.

"General Fang Chen-wu's overtures to Marshal Feng coincide with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's declaration that, though the Nationalist principles afford China's only hope, the nation has been betrayed by the present Nanking leaders, who are termed 'rotten to the core.' A clean sweep is the only remedy for such intolerable conditions," Chang declares.

General Chang Hsueh-liang categorically denied that he had ever made such a declaration, the note proceeds. The following is a translation of the text of his telegram to Dr. C. T. Wang.

"I have complete confidence in the Central Government and have never criticized nor expressed any dissatisfaction with the doings of the Government. I think there is no need of further mentioning of this since both President Chiang and you know me very well. I do not know the foreign correspondent Hallett Abend. It is quite apparent that he circulated all those rumours to throw dust in the eye of the public in the hope of enabling him to fish in troubled waters." (Sgd.) Chang Hsueh-liang.

The note goes on to say that Mr. Abend "has repeatedly indulged in libellous and scurrilous writings which the New York Times published." It further states that clippings collected during the last eight months "unmistakably show the malicious intent on the part of the correspondent to unfairly and unjustly discredit and ridicule the National Government and officials." "The most flagrant falsehood," says the note, "was the following statement attributed by Abend to T. V. Soong, published in the New York Times of December 9, 1928 to the effect that the Finance Minister was opposed to President Chiang: 'But there is one member of the Royal Family who is openly and bitterly opposed to General Chiang's personal ambitions, and that one person is his able and powerful brother-in-law, T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister. Mr. Soong will tell any one who has his confidence that Marshal Chiang's course, in his opinion, can lead to nothing but more fighting.'"

Every sovereign nation, the note states, has the right to exclude and expel undesirable aliens. "Correspondents who deliberately write and circulate scurrilous and libellous matters belong to this class of undesirable aliens in view of the fact that their writings tend to unjustifiably bring about an ill-feeling between the Chinese people and foreign nationals and estrange foreign public opinion from China."

The note further states that at this moment, when the question of abolition of extraterritoriality is still pending, the National Government is constrained to seek the co-operation of the American Minister to effect Mr. Abend's deportation.

Among other evidences against Abend, it was found, the note proceeds, that one of his messages stated that not one single dollar had been spent to relieve the North-West famine by the National Government. This called forth denials by Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, and the Nanking Famine Relief Commission.

Another message credited to Abend, says the note, which proved to be "entirely false," was the report published in New York Times on April 25 stating that Fan Chen-wu with all his troops declared allegiance to Feng Yuxiang. "This was calculated to influence American public opinion to accept the assertion that China's Central Government was on the verge of collapse,"—Reuter.

CURACAO AFFAIR.

STATE OF SIEGE NOW
DECLARED OVER.

Willemstad, Curacao, July 10.
The state of siege proclaimed after the Venezuelan raid on June 12 has been abolished.

The Dutch destroyer Kortenaer has departed.—Reuter's American Service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PURE MILK.

[To The Editor of Hongkong
Telegraph.]

Sir,—In yesterday's issue of your valuable paper the following statement is attributed to Mr. Manuk.

"Many people attach most importance to the 'cream line' when they order milk but they forget that cleanliness and purity are of far greater importance. It is not a question of the richness of the milk but the bacteria count in the milk is the main factor as far as purity is concerned."

Is this statement to be construed as a tacit admission on the part of The Dairy Farm Co. that the milk supplied to their customers is poorer in cream contents than the milk obtainable from other dairies in the Colony?

Surely an explanation is due to the numerous customers of the Dairy Farm Co.—Yours, etc.,
LACTOGEN.

THIEVES BUSY.

WATER TANKS STRIPPED
OF FITTINGS.

The office of Water Controller is no secure. It is in fact one of the most disheartening jobs any man could be called upon to fill. From early morning to late at night there is nothing but work and more work and the listening to complaints at what is being done.

Added to all this is the difficulty of securing the co-operation of the people in whose benefit all this work is being accomplished, and that of the police guards placed at the tanks to maintain order and see that no damage is done to the tanks and their equipment.

One of the difficulties that have had to be contended against from the beginning has been the theft of stopcocks, keys and chains, and other equipment. Anything that it is possible to remove with relative ease is liable to be stolen at night. On Tuesday afternoon the steel tank at the Douglas wharf was found to be lacking the keys to all the stopcocks, while at another tank someone had deliberately unscrewed the cast iron plug at the bottom of the tank, specially inserted for the purpose of flushing out the tank, and thus allowed 200 tons of water to run into the harbour.

Captain's Complaint.

The Water Controller yesterday forwarded to the Captain Superintendent of Police a complaint received from the Captain of the s.s. Paul Beny, who, on arrival in the Colony with a cargo of water, got ready to pump into a tank on the Praya, but was surprised to find the plug had been removed and what water was left in the tank was pouring to waste into the sea. Unable to stop the leakage he tried to get into communication with a European sergeant of police, but before anything could be done the water was lost.

In his letter of complaint the Captain did not mince matters and complained bitterly at the lack of co-operation on the part of the Indian and Chinese police stationed at the tanks.

POLICE OBSTRUCTED.

A MORE SERIOUS SEQUEL TO
A MINOR INCIDENT.

Two respectfully dressed Chinese appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, one on a charge of riding a bicycle without a light and the other charged with obstructing a Police constable in the execution of his duty.

Mr. J. M. Remedios appeared for the defendants and entered pleas of not guilty on behalf of each.

Evidence was given by two Indian constables who were on duty in Prince Edward Road at 9.40 p.m. on Saturday last, when they saw one of the defendants riding a bicycle without a light. He was called upon to stop but ignored the challenge.

He was chased and after travelling for about ten yards he abandoned the cycle and ran into a factory. The Indians followed and the defendant later emerged with a torch in his hand. He showed the torch to the policemen and told them that he had had a light.

Interference.

He was taken into custody and was being escorted to the Kowloon City Police Station when the other defendant appeared and tried to interfere with the constables. The newcomer was warned against interfering and he then struck one of the Indians across the face.

In cross-examination Mr. Remedios alleged that the Indians first saw the cycle lying outside the factory, it being then locked. They asked why the machine had no light and then arrested the owner who had to go into the factory for the key.

The prosecution, however, denied the allegations made by the defence.

Sub-Inspector Phillips gave evidence of having been told by the first man arrested when taken to the Station, that he (the defendant) had not been riding the cycle but had been pushing it.

After hearing the defence, based on the lines of the cross-examination of the Indian constables, his Worship convicted both defendants. The first was fined \$5 and the second \$15.

GIRL GUIDE'S CONCERT.

AN ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

A most enjoyable concert was given by the members of the Second Kowloon Company of Girl Guides in the Diocesan Girls' School Hall last evening, before a large gathering of parents and others interested in the movement, including the Colony Commissioner, Mrs. W. T. Southern.

Each item was presented by the girls in a creditable manner, two short plays, a sketch, a recitation and a camp fire scene giving the performers ample scope for an hour's entertainment.

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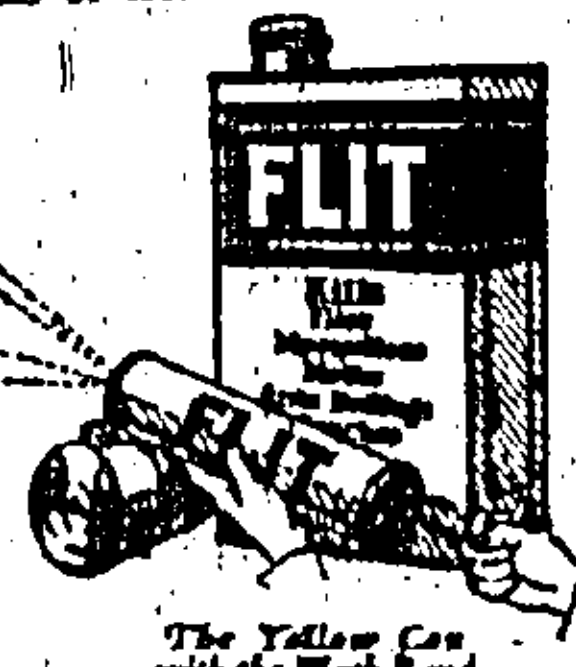
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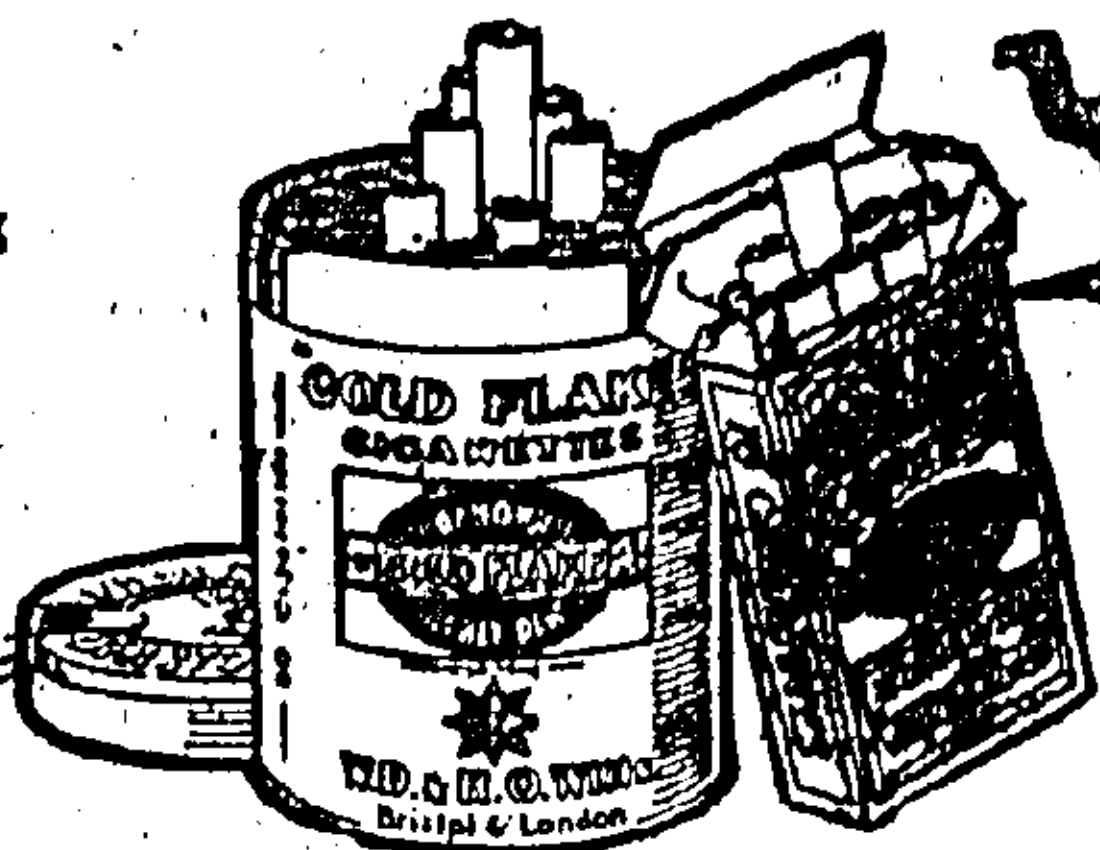
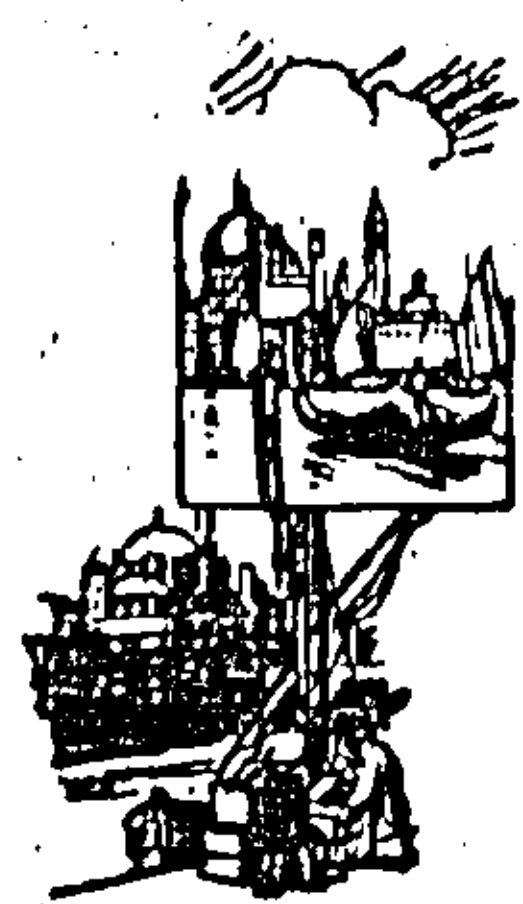
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VEGETABLE DEALERS.

INSUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION ALLEGED IN COURT.

The alleged insufficiency of the accommodation provided to vegetable dealers in Waterloo Road was emphasised by Mr. F. H. Losby at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday when Sub-Inspector Fender summoned four stall-holders before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith on charges of causing obstructions on the roadway.

Mr. Losby said that the Government controlled the markets in the Colony and had ordered that the wholesale vegetable market should be kept in the space of a few inches. At the beginning of next year, continued Mr. Losby, the Government was opening, separately, a wholesale and a retail vegetable market. The whole of the space was going to be cleared and proper provision made for these two markets.

The defendants had received notice in writing that they will not be allowed to remain there after December 31.

Mr. Losby thought it was obvious, however, that the present space allotted to his clients was insufficient to enable the vegetables to be accommodated there.

To be Cleared.

Continuing, Mr. Losby said that he visited the scene earlier in the day and saw a junk being unloaded. The entire cargo would fill the whole of the dealers' stall and it was obvious that business could not be carried on in that way.

Mr. Losby said that on the other side of the road retail stalls were actually built onto the roadway. The problem, he said, should be treated as a whole. His clients wanted to avoid anything which might be disagreeable to the Police. They wanted to do everything they could. Mr. Losby pointed out that all the vegetables on the Peninsula passed through this market.

Referring to the stalls mentioned by Mr. Losby, his Worship asked Sub-Inspector Fender if they had been authorised to be built. The officer replied that he did not know, but they also had to be removed.

His Worship pointed out that there were stalls on each side of the nullah, which runs down the middle of the road, and asked if they were not causing an obstruction.

Sub-Inspector Fender replied that the hawkers had probably been allowed to erect stalls there.

Case Adjourned.

Mr. Losby suggested that his clients be allowed to draw a white line along the side of the road to indicate where they were allowed to deposit their vegetables.

Sub-Inspector Fender pointed out that he had instructions that the entire place had to be cleared.

It was suggested to Mr. Losby that his clients should utilise a vacant piece of ground near the stalls, but Mr. Losby replied that the Sanitary Department prohibited the use of that ground.

After some discussion it was decided to adjourn the case for one week while the matter was discussed with the Police. His Worship intimated that the defendants had evidently been carrying on there for a long time and he did not want to hamper them if it could be avoided.

NEW U.S. TARIFFS.

PROTESTS FROM A NUMBER OF NATIONS.

Washington, July 10. Thirty-eight nations hitherto have protested against the proposed new import tariff schedules, passed by the House of Representatives and now before the Senate.

The protesters include Australia (chiefly against the wool duties), Britain (against the duties on wood, glue et cetera), France, Austria (with regard to the general tariff situation and the balance of trade), the Netherlands (against the tariff on diamonds and bulbs), and Persia (against the duties on rugs).

Varied Criticisms.

The tone of the protests varies from pleadings for justice to threats of retaliation.

France expresses consternation at the increase in duties on French goods, in view of the constant decrease of French exports to the United States, and the constant increase of American imports into France.

Spain threatens to denounce the Hispano-American trade modus vivendi if the increases are enacted.

Sir Esme Howard has transmitted several notes to the State Department on behalf of British possessions, including a protest by a cashew nut producer in India that the duty will kill his trade.—*Reuter's American Service.*

JAPAN'S FINANCE.

MIXED RECEPTION OF THE NEW POLICY.

Osaka, July 10.

The Government's statement of financial policy is generally approved by bankers and merchants, chiefly because of the proposed reduction in the public debts.

Others, however, point out that while the Government proposed to curtail expenditure wholesale, there is no mention of any reduction of taxes, therefore they believe the Government will depend on a curtailment of consumption on the part of the people generally, to bring about lower prices and check imports, and thus restore a favourable trade balance and prevent a drain on Japan's gold reserves.

The fear is gradually gaining ground, however, that while it is easy to preach economy, it will be difficult to put it into practice. If a wholesale postponement or abandonment of public undertakings is actually carried out, the policy is bound to cause serious unemployment.

Furthermore, stress is laid on the fact that the Government lacks a majority in the Diet, and therefore a general election early in 1930 is inevitable, the result of which it is difficult to forecast, but will not necessarily give the Minseito Party a working majority to carry out the schemes for readjustment of the country's finances.—*Reuter.*

FOUR DEMANDS.

CHINESE NOTE TO SOVIET DIRECTOR.

Peking, July 10.

It is reliably reported from Harbin that Lu Yung-huan, the Director General of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has forwarded a note to the Soviet Directors of the railway on behalf of the Chinese Directors, announcing four demands:

(1) Abolition of the Soviet Unions to which Chinese Eastern Railway employees belong;

(2) Cessation of propaganda by the Soviet railway authorities;

(3) Redemption in current silver coinage before 1910 of the Romanoff paper money paid to the Chinese authorities in 1918;

(4) The transfer of diplomatic powers from the Director of the Control Department of the Railway Board to the Directors.

It is understood the note is dated July 6 and a reply is requested by July 20.—*Reuter.*

Arrests at Harbin.

Harbin, July 10.

The Chinese authorities this morning took over control of the Chinese Eastern Telegraph system, arresting twelve Russian employees, whom they are threatening to deport to Siberia as Communists.

The general trade union and railway Soviet trade union in Harbin have been closed by the police.—*Reuter.*

U.S. PAPER MONEY.

NEW ISSUE LARGELY ABSORBED BY COLLECTORS.

Washington, July 10.

Nearly four billion dollars worth of new small paper money was issued by the Federal Reserve Banks all over the country to-day, replacing the currency used since the Civil War.

It is estimated that fifty million dollars worth will immediately disappear as souvenirs.—*Reuter's American Service.*

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CHINESE DEMAND FOR WATER.

(Continued from Page 2.)

speeches made by Sir Shou-son Chow, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., L.D., and Mr. M. K. Lo. He gave his whole hearted support to Mr. Lo's suggestion to urge the Government to give a 12-hour supply to all street fountains. He also endorsed Mr. Lo's reference to Hongkong's military contribution.

During the water famine, the Chinese were somewhat similar to refugees, and as refugees they need help. He recalled that during the strike of 1925, the Hongkong Government asked for help from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the result was that \$30,000,000 was lent to Hongkong with the Secretary of State's assurance that if the Colony needed more, the Home Government would always lend a hand. Mr. Ho in considered that this water crisis was serious enough to ask for assistance from the Home Government.

"Barking of a Mad Dog."

Mr. Ho then referred to a leading article in the *China Mail*, dated July 9. Mr. Ho said the article did not do good and could only succeed in creating bad feeling between the Chinese and British communities. From what one could make out from the article, it was directed at the Chinese. He suggested that a letter be written to that paper asking for an explanation, saying that the article reminded them of the barking of a mad dog!

Sir Shou-son Chow told Mr. Ho that owing to having been occupied during the last few days, he did not have the opportunity of looking at newspapers and was therefore unaware of the existence of the article complained of. Neither had Dr. Tso seen it, but he assured Mr. Ho that they would look into the matter.

Continuing, Mr. Ho asked the Hon. Mr. Creasy whether the tanks were strong enough to withstand a typhoon as severe as the one in 1923.

After the Hon. Mr. Creasy had satisfied Mr. Ho that the tanks could not be destroyed by a typhoon, Mr. Ho said that if he was not mistaken, plants were put on top of some of these tanks. Could they be blown away?

The Hon. Mr. Creasy informed Mr. Ho that this question did not come within his province, but referred Mr. Ho to Mr. M. K. Lo, who, said Mr. Creasy, suggested the scheme.

Mr. Lo said that the scheme was recommended to him by an expert, and he would find out more about Mr. Ho's query.

In Case of Fire.

Mr. Ho's next question was what water would be used in case of a fire. He asked if there was no way of obtaining water to combat fires without resorting to the water in the reservoirs.

Mr. Creasy intimated that in case of fires, fire-floats would be used, in which case, sea water would have to be utilised.

Mr. Ho then remarked that he was walking in Wanchai a few days ago and saw that the asphalt on the new road was covered with sand, thereby causing a lot of suffering to the water-carriers, who, besides having to bear up with the heat, had to suffer from the inconvenience of treading on the particles of sand. He asked that the Hon. Mr. Creasy would look into the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Creasy promised

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

SIR MILES LAMPSON TO DISCUSS AT NANKING.

Nanking, July 10.

The Kuo Min official news agency learns that Sir Miles Lampson is coming from Peking next month to conclude an agreement regarding the retrocession of Weihaiwei, and the disposition of the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, after which negotiations will be opened for the abolition of British Consular jurisdiction in China as well as the conclusion of a new Sino-British treaty.—*Reuter*.

Mr. Ho that he would do that as soon as he could.

Mr. Ho Wing was the next to ask questions. He referred to the harbour pipe-line and asked if work had commenced.

In reply, the Hon. Mr. Creasy said that Mr. R. M. Henderson was still in England and that the pipe-line itself had been acquired. Work had already started and the pipe-line would be completed at the end of the year.

Mr. Ho also wanted to know how many hours' work a day was done on the pipe-line, but was told by Mr. Creasy that no definite answer could be given to that question.

The Worst Drought.

The Director of Public Works, addressing the meeting, said: I wish to thank you gentlemen for inviting us to be present at this meeting. Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Purves are also glad to be present to assist in answering or explaining any questions that may arise during the meeting.

We are going through an exceptional water crisis. There is no previous record of such drought, viz. only 37.27 inches of rain in the last 12 months. There was nothing to guide us in making provision for the Colony's requirements other than the record of the greatest previous drought during the last 40 years, viz. 45.83 inches, but this has now been far exceeded in severity. We are met here to assist in the task of overcoming this difficulty, reducing hardship as far as possible, and equalizing the burden which has to be borne by all.

With this object in view, restrictions have had to be gradually introduced, and the supply of water augmented from outside sources. This is now being done and if the drought continues, still further restrictions must be introduced and still larger supplies of water will have to be obtained from elsewhere. Every attempt should be made to economise water, and it is hoped that the community as a whole will render every possible assistance to the Government in their efforts to provide a supply to meet minimum requirements.

Theft of Taps.

This cannot be done without the help of the public, and in this connection I would mention that such action as has been reported to me to-day, viz. the theft of 60 taps from street fountains makes the task before us more difficult, and we can only rely on the assistance of the Kai Fong of the various districts to prevent a repetition of such action.

I am sure the Government appreciates the valuable assistance rendered by the leading members of the Chinese community, the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital and the Kai Fong of the various districts, and the cheer-

RUMANIAN AFFAIR.

AUTHORITIES SAY IT WAS NOT VERY SERIOUS.

Bukharast, July 10.

Official circles declare that the abortive army conspiracy mentioned yesterday was exaggerated.

It is entirely attributed to a former Colonel, named Stoica, who is described as a hothead who two months ago started a sort of Fascist organisation, supported by his son, who is an engineer in the Air Force, four junior officers and a few civilians. The authorities were fully aware of the proceedings, and when a meeting of the "Fascists" was recently called, carrying arms, action was taken and twenty-eight were arrested.—*Reuter*.

ful and patient manner in which the Chinese community have met the difficulties and inconveniences necessarily associated with a restricted water supply.

A Queen's College Reservoir.

Mr. Wong Kwong-tin stated that he and Mr. Li Jor-shan had a suggestion to make. He proposed the erection of a big water reservoir at the play ground of Queen's College. Mr. Wong stated that the level of the Queen's College was about the same as Hollywood Road, and was an ideal site for a reservoir, about 150 feet only above sea level. If a reservoir was built there, 4,000,000 gallons of water could be conveniently pumped from the canisters to the tanks on the Praya and with the aid of relay pumps, the water could be taken to the Queen's College site. The scheme, if practical, would require 1,250 feet of pipes of three inch in diameter. Preliminary estimate of each foot of pipe cost £2.50 to carry out. Mr. Wong emphasised that this reservoir could supply the hilly districts on the same level as Hollywood Road and also the populated parts of the lower levels from West Point to the Central district.

The Hon. Mr. Creasy requested Mr. Wong Kwong-tin to submit his scheme in writing to the Water Authority, who would give it careful consideration.

Complaints.

Among those making complaints were a man from Tai Ping Shan Street, near Po Hing Fong, and another from Wanchai, both of whom said that the street fountains in their respective districts were all cut off.

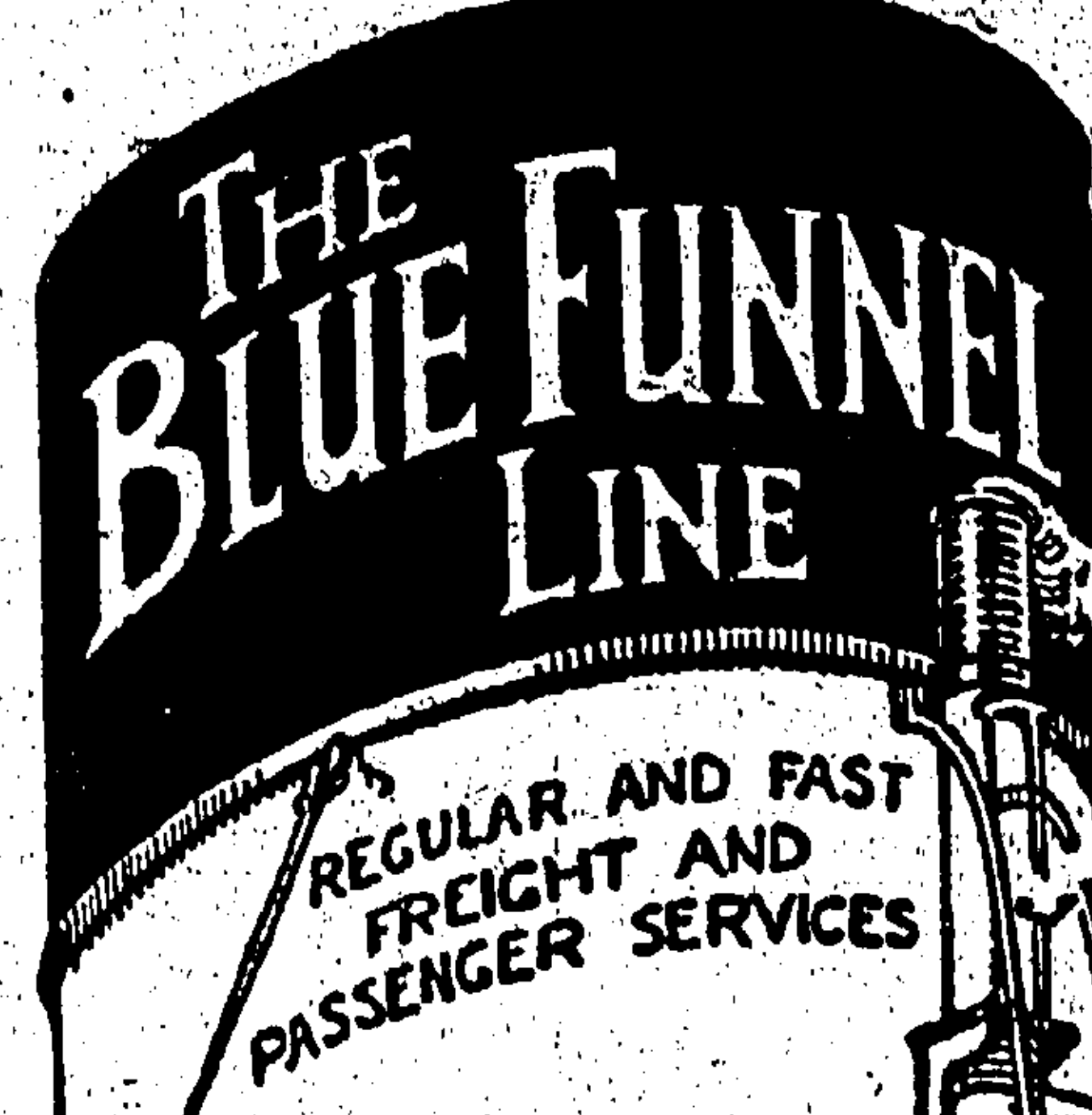
The Chairman assured the one from Tai Ping Shan Street that the Government would give the matter full consideration.

The case from Wanchai, said the Chairman, was more difficult. About 60 taps were stolen from the street fountains overnight, and if the people in Wanchai desired to have sufficient water, they must give the Government their co-operation and stop things of this sort.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Fung Wai-shun proposed that the meeting should request the Government to take early steps with the view to giving the Chinese a 12 hours supply from the street fountains.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Leung Shek-no and carried.

Mr. M. K. Lo suggested that the three Chinese representatives on the Legislative Council should ask the Government to consider and investigate further the practicability of any scheme that would give the people a few hours' supply to all rider main houses.



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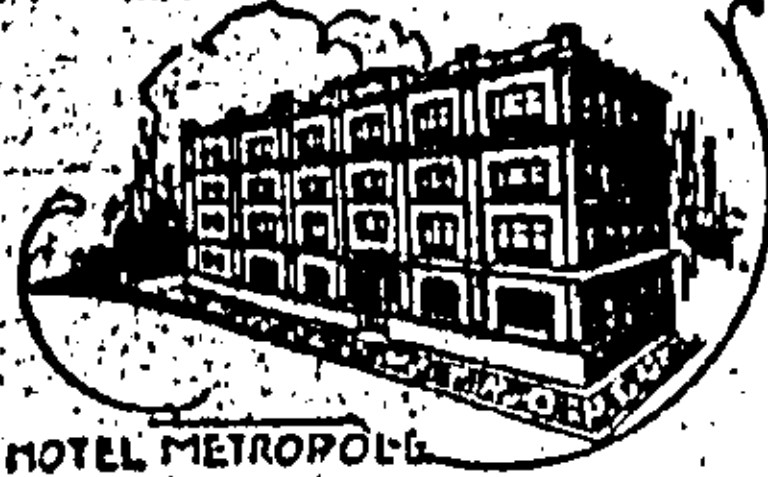
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GREAT EFFORT BY OXFORD.

THE VARSITY MATCH
LEFT DRAWN.

NAWAB OF PATAUDI AGAIN
BATS BRILLIANTLY.

CAMBRIDGE PROWESS.

London, July 10.
The brightest cricket of this year's Varsity match was reserved for to-day. The match ended in a draw, Oxford bringing off a great performance in their second innings. Both sides batted brilliantly to-day, the last obtaining a complete mastery over the ball. The concluding innings of the two sides produced no fewer than 422 runs for the loss of only seven wickets.

Sensational Restart.

Oxford resumed their first innings this morning with 235 runs on the board for the loss of eight wickets. The start of the day's play was somewhat sensational, the last two wickets falling for the addition of only one run!

Oxford's innings therefore closed at 246, leaving them 131 runs in arrears.

Light Blues Declare.

Cambridge again demonstrated their batting strength on taking second knock. S. A. Block and B. H. Valentine batted in most confident fashion, and runs came very rapidly. Block was dismissed after making 55 in a well-varied display, while Valentine was got rid of after he had made 52. The Cambridge captain, M. J. Turnbull, after his side had scored 220 for the loss of four wickets, declared the innings closed.

Oxford went in requiring 362 runs to win, a task practically impossible. The great question was whether Cambridge's bowling resources were sufficient to dispose of their rivals, but when A. M. Crawley, Oxford's brilliant No. 1, and the Nawab of Pataudi got together, Oxford never looked like being beaten for a single moment.

Pataudi's Fine Effort.

The Nawab of Pataudi, who has done some of the best things in Oxford cricket this season, followed up his century in the first innings by hitting 84 in the brightest style. He is a Balliol man and has a reputation for fine free hitting. He treated all the Cambridge bowlers alike, and scored much faster than Crawley. The Nawab was dismissed after making 84, but by this time all prospects of a Cambridge victory had entirely disappeared.

A. M. Crawley in Form.

A. M. Crawley was going strongly and seemed certain of getting a century. He failed, however, after making 83.

The game was called when the score-board showed 202 runs for 3 wickets. Oxford were, therefore, 149 runs in arrears with seven wickets in hand.

To-day was one of sterling batting, but rarely has anything been seen better than Oxford's second effort. They scored at a much faster pace than in the first innings, and were always masters of the attack. Everyone must have been extremely sorry when the Nawab of Pataudi got out when within 16 runs of a second century. He would have been the first batsman to have obtained a hundred in each innings of the famous fixture.

In the Records.

Cambridge's 377 in the first innings was the eleventh highest total in the history of the matches, while the run of the play can be judged from the fact that 622 runs were scored for 18 wickets in the first two days, and 423 for 9 on the last.

Of the 21 matches played, Oxford have won 36, Cambridge 42, and 12 have been left drawn. Oxford have not been successful since 1923.

Details of the play, as cabled by Reuter, are appended:

Cambridge.—1st Innings, 377 (J. T. Morgan, 149, G. D. Kemp-Welch, 57).

Oxford.—1st Innings, 246 (The Nawab of Pataudi, 106).

Cambridge.—2nd Innings, 220 for 4 wickets. (S. A. Block, 55, B. H. Valentine, 52).

Oxford.—2nd Innings, 202 for 3 wickets. (A. M. Crawley, 83, Nawab of Pataudi, 84).

LEADERS LEAVE PEKING.

SUDDEN EARLY MORNING DEPARTURE.

EVERYONE PUZZLED.

Peking, July 11.
Peking is this morning trying vainly to guess the reasons for the very sudden departure of the Chinese leaders during the night. Last evening, Marshal Chang Kai-shek announced his departure and he was seen off by Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and Dr. C. T. Wang just before midnight. He is going to Nanking, his plan to visit Hankow on the return journey from Peking being altered.

At that time, all appeared normal, but as soon as Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Marshal Yen and Marshal Chang each went back to headquarters and gave orders for their immediate departure.

Officials were summoned from places all over the city, guards were hurriedly turned out and lined the streets, and special trains were ordered.

For two hours there was a fever of activity, and at 1.20 a.m., Marshal Yen steamed out for Talyuan, being followed half an hour later by Marshal Chang, bound for Mukden.

The reason for these hurried and totally unexpected departures is causing much speculation, as Dr. C. T. Wang had openly stated that he had come to see Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and expected to remain until Sunday.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF "REDS" IN INDIA.

MURDERS AND ROBBERIES AMONG CHARGES.

SIXTEEN IN THE DOCK.

Lahore, July 10.
What may prove one of the most remarkable trials in Indian legal history, as important in its way, as the Meerut trial which has aroused so much interest, opened at Lahore to-day, when sixteen alleged Indian revolutionaries appeared in the dock on serious charges.

They included Jai Gopal, who is alleged to be the instigator of the bomb outrage in the Legislative Assembly on April 8th, when several members including Sir George Schuster were injured, and for which Bhagat Singh and Butek-wara Dutt were sentenced to transportation for life.

Nine of the men in the dock had absconded, but were re-arrested and brought to trial.

They are charged with (a) conspiring to wage war against the King in order to deprive him of his sovereignty of British India, (b) with conspiring to overthrow the Government of India, (c) with blowing up trains, (d) with obtaining money from persons abroad interested in revolution in India, (e) with robbery and (f) with murder.

They are accused of being concerned in the murder of Inspector Bannerjee, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Benares, in January of last year, and in the murder of Mr. Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore.—Reuter.

THE LATEST AERIAL VENTURES.

"PATHFINDER" REACHES ROME IN SAFETY.

Santander, July 10.
The "Pathfinder" is stated to have made a magnificent flight, doing 3,400 miles in 31½ hours, but was troubled by fog part of the way.

The airmen had no wireless, and flew high, and did not waste petrol by descending to signal to shipping.—Reuter.

Rome, July 10.
The "Pathfinder" landed here at 9.30 this evening.—Reuter.

Report Confirmed.

New York, July 10.
The report with regard to Masashi Goto is confirmed. Goto, backed by Japanese newspapers on the Pacific coast, had a plane built, and planned to ship it from New York to London, thence fly to Japan.

He had just started from Los Angeles when disaster overtook him. His machine apparently nosedived.—Reuter's American Service.

Culver City, July 10.
The aeroplane "Angelino" has established a new refuelling endurance record, of 175 hours 59 seconds, and is still flying.—Reuter's American Service.

NAVAL QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

SINGAPORE BASE AND AID TO CHINA.

AMUSING SUGGESTION BY A LABOUR PACIFIST.

GOVERNMENT ELATED.

London, July 10.
After further discussion on minor points to-day, the House of Commons adopted the Government's Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The debate, which was extended over a week, did not produce any development which has in any way weakened the Parliamentary position of the Government, whose supporters are elated by the large majorities, with which the Government has been favoured in the opening stages of the Parliamentary battles.

On the all-important issue of safeguarding, as reported yesterday, the Government gained a majority of 120 votes, no fewer than 340 votes being cast in favour of the Government's policy.

Electoral Reform.

After the vote had been taken, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced that Lord Ullawater, who as Mr. J. W. Lowther was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1906 to 1921, and Conservative Member for the Penrith Division of Cumberland from 1886 to 1921, had agreed to preside over a Committee to deal with electoral reform, as adumbrated in the King's Speech. The terms of reference have not been determined up to the present.

Singapore Base.

At question time, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was asked for information regarding the Singapore Base.

Mr. Alexander gave no indication of the Labour policy regarding the base, but said that under the arrangements made by the last Government, the approved work at the Singapore Naval Base would be completed by 1937. The expenditure to date totalled £360,312, and the estimated amount for the completion of the work was £6,900,466.

Floating Dock.

These figures did not include the expenditure authorised in connexion with the floating dock. This would cost altogether £371,492, nearly all of which had already been paid.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. Alexander said that considerable sums for the development of the Base had been received from the Dominions and from the Federated Malay States.

China's Naval Advance.

Mr. Walter Ayles, the Labour Member for North Bristol, and a well-known pacifist, asked whether consideration of the Anglo-Chinese Naval Agreement (providing for the training of Chinese naval cadets and a British Mission to assist in the development of the Chinese Navy) could not be postponed till after the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations, and whether the Agreement would be submitted to the House of Commons before its final ratification.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, replied that the contract providing the Naval Mission was negotiated with the approval of the last Government.

It was proper for His Majesty's Government to assist the new Chinese Government in the organization of its armed forces for general police purposes and for the suppression of piracy.

Armament Competition!

His Majesty's Government, he added, had no information that the Chinese Government proposes to embark on naval expansion involving armament competition. His Majesty's Government would never encourage or participate in such a policy.

Sir Auston Chamberlain asked whether the Government approved the action of their predecessors. Mr. Henderson said he was unaware that he had said anything inconsistent with Sir Auston's suggestion.—Reuter.

OCCASIONAL RAIN.

The Royal Observatory reports that pressure is highest between South Japan and the Bonins and relatively low over China generally. A depression is situated over Tongking. The forecast till noon to-morrow is:—South winds, moderate, cloudy; occasional rain.

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